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POUNDMAKER

FREE

Ben Ginter freaks out!

Total bedlam reigns in the labour dispute at Uncle Ben's brewery in Red Deer following owner Ben Ginter's latest antics.

In the wake of the Alberta Government's decision to ban the sale of soft drinks in beer bottles, Ginter threatened to (1) close the brewery (for the third time), (2) sell it to a "foreign corporation", and (3) sue Labatt's and the Canadian Labour Congress.

The Government regulation, announced on November 8, particularly affects the Red Deer brewery which is the only plant in Alberta supplying soft drinks in beer bottles.

Charging collusion between the provincial government and Labatt's, Ginter offered to sell his brewery to the government "at cost".

But the government does not seem anxious to take up the offer. "I can hardly see us getting into the brewery business," commented Solicitor General Helen Hunley.

Ginter also claims to have an offer for the brewery from a "foreign" (read U. S.) corporation. However he is forbidden by law from selling his industry to non-Canadian interests.

Several times recently Ginter has charged Labatt's with fomenting his various problems with labour and government. His paranoia regarding Labatt's apparently dates back to an incident which occurred in B. C. some time ago, when he accused the rival firm of infiltrating a saboteur into one of his breweries.

The trouble surrounding the brewery all stems from Ginter's lockout of 30 members of the International Brewery Workers (IBW) over a year ago.

Ginter signed a contract with the Teamsters Union three weeks ago to cover 25 employees at the plant, expecting that this would ensure the end of his labour problems. But the agreement has not paid off so far, as the brewery is choked with 100, 000 cases of beer which cannot be moved.

Employees of the Alberta Brewers Agents, who are members of the IBW, have refused to handle the beer. Screaming foul, Teamsters officials have been threatening law suits against the Calgary Labour Council and the Alberta Federation of Labour (AFL) which declared a boycott of the brewery's products.

So far these law suits have not materialized. According to Eugene Mitchell, executive secretary of the AFL, "we don't intend to be intimidated by the Teamsters."

Because of Ginter's unholy alliance with the Teamsters Union, the dispute has taken on national and international ramifications.

The Teamsters' action in signing up the Red Deer brewery workers is part of their campaign to absorb the much smaller IBW. At an IBW convention in Cincinnati last week, the question of merger with the Teamsters was brought to a vote.

Although two-thirds of the U. S. section of the union favoured a merger, over 90% of the Canadian delegates voted against the idea. A truncated IBW may result, with most of the U. S. locals going into the Teamsters, while the Canadian section remains more or less intact. Unlike most large international unions, the Teamsters do not maintain a separate Canadian administration -- power is concentrated in the U. S.

Meanwhile Ginter continues to rate lots of media coverage with his unpredictable outbursts. Most recently he appeared on CBC's Hourglass program to rant about his continued persecution by organized labour, Labatt's and the Conservative government. And in a statement to the Red Deer Advocate he stated that his brewery must be allowed to operate "in accordance with the free enterprise system, without the hassle from government and labour."

Ginter was reported meeting with government officials last Friday about the possibility of getting the ban on soft drinks in beer bottles lifted, and claims to have the support of Red Deer MLA Jim Foster in this matter.

Union smashing has turned out to be very costly for Ginter but he shows no sign of learning from his mistakes.

Photos Canadian Tribune

THE WORLD CONGRESS OF PEACE FORCES MET IN Moscow from October 25 to 31. Delegates from 144 nations came together to discuss some of the problems to face in establishing world peace and to attempt to formulate some viable solutions to those problems. Shown above is Romesh Chandra, who chaired some of the plenary sessions and headed the Congress International Preparatory Committee, addressing one of the sessions. POUNDMAKER reporter Kimball Cariou attended the conference. His report and impressions appear on page 8.

QC-TV workers await hearing, certification

It now appears that the seven QC-TV workers who were "laid-off" (read: fired) on October 12, are sitting tight and waiting for the results of a federal government inquiry into their charges of unfair labour practices against QC-TV.

They are also awaiting word of whether or not they will, with their fellow workers, receive union certification from the provincial government. Their application included over ninety percent of the workers signatures.

In the mean time, they are maintaining a close reign on communications with the press lest some portion of the submissions they plan to make to the federal government hearings be leaked to QC-TV.

However, POUNDMAKER was able to obtain a fairly clear account of the background to the current dispute.

On Friday, October 12, seven of QC-TV's employees were called back to the executive offices after regular business hours to meet with the president of the firm. Some had been called back after returning to their homes for the day, after having recieved their regular Friday pay checks.

At approximately 6:30 p. m. a representative of QC-TV's management entered the room the employees were in and handed each of them an envelope containing severance pay and a letter informing them that, with the completion of system construction, inside staff would be reduced and that they would all receive favourable recommendation for employment elsewhere.

This took the men somewhat by surprise. Only a few months before, the President of QC-TV had informed them at a meeting of 30 outside employees that, because seven employees had been let go a few weeks previous, the remaining employees would receive at least one month's notice before being laid off. He also assured them that in the event of layoffs 99. 9% of the employees at the meeting would be guaranteed a job.

The seven workers that were fired on October 12 were at that meeting.

In light of these commitments, the seven employees who had just been handed their lay-off notices decided to return the severance pay.

The following night, Saturday, the manager of QC-TV and another employee personally delivered the refused envelopes containing the severance pay to the workers' homes. One employee who had not been at the previous night's meeting received his first notice of his lay-off in this manner. Another employee, who wasn't home at the time these gentlemen made their rounds, had his check shoved under his door, an event he is still wondering about as his apartment building is equipped with an intercom security system.

On Monday, October 15, the men went to QC-TV to pick up their tools and separation slips. While they were there, they were assured that they would receive letters of recommendation in the mail by that Wednesday. It's November 12 and the letters have not materialized.

The workers have laid charges against QC-TV for unfair labour practices. Although they have been away for over a month, they still have the support of the majority of the workers at QC-TV.

The federal labour relations board has now taken testimony from all parties concerned and is deciding whether to hold hearings. Although an answer was promised for a week ago, the workers, and presumably QC-TV, have still heard nothing.

If hearings are granted then a final judgement in this matter will probably take several weeks.

Meanwhile, the workers at QC-TV are, pending government certification, anticipating setting up the union they obviously need.

Let's all go eat bugs

COLORADO (CUP)--Insects could very well take their place as a major source of protein in your diet.

Numerous bug experts are reporting that insects are a cheap and accessible source of protein.

Termites, whether raw, dried, or smoked, are 35 percent protein and are high in fat. Grasshoppers, whether whole or ground into flour, are high in iron and have twice the protein of wheat flour. Caterpillars and other larvae in dried forms are 53 percent protein.

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Tuesday, November 13

Free flick

Grant MacEwan Community College will present the last in its series of fine films at 7:00 p. m. in Room 313 of the Old Scona campus, 10523 - 84th Avenue. It's "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion".

Skydivers

U. of A. Skydivers meeting and films at 8:00 p. m. in Room 104 of SUB on the U. of A. campus.

POUNDMAKER

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STAFF THIS ISSUE:

'Twas Monday, and the slimy toads
Did whine and slither off away
And left behind them four staunch soles
Or fools, perhaps, you say?
Three cheers and two free rounds for
Kimball, Ross, Colette and Malcolm.
Those with precious little claim to being on staff this week include: Dave (the Fink) Berger, Joe (the Schmoe) Czajkowski, Morgan (Montaine) Thomas, Winston the Red, Jim (Small Comfort) Oakely, Eric (the Traveller) Johnson, Dave the Magician and his horde of arts writers who, regrettably, keep seeing their copy left out, Louis (the Enforcer) Bollo, and a veritable couple of others including me, Harvey G. (for ... ah well, best forget that one this time around) Thomgirt.

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Enclosed is:

( ) $7 for a regular one year subscription
( ) $12 for a two year subscription

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Folkies

There will be an Edmonton Folk Club workshop on Medieval Music, with a madrigal choir and several small wind ensembles. Organized by Sheila Macdonald. It starts around 8:00 p. m. and is held at Garneau United Church, 84th Avenue and 112th Street. No admission charge though donations are needed. The Edmonton Folk Club meets every night in Garneau United Church Hall.

Wednesday, November 14

Concert

The department of music at the U. of A. will present a free concert in the Fine Arts Building, U. of A., in Room 1-23 at 12:00 noon.

Piss poor

"Common renal problems and their treatment" will be presented as part of the series of evening courses for practicing clinicians. In the Clinical Sciences Building, U. of A. campus, Room 2-115 at 7:30 p. m.

Student wives meet

Student Wives Club meeting at 7:30 p. m. in the Meditation Room in SUB, U. of A. campus for a visit to the Edmonton Art Gallery. For further information, call Timi at 436-0077.

Thursday, November 15

Geographical meet

The third monthly meeting of the Alberta Geographical Society for the year 1973-74 will be held at 8:00 p. m. in Room TB-45, Henry Marshall Tory Building, U. of A. campus. The topic to be discussed is "Recreation Trails in the Edmonton Area: Plans and Priorities".

Membership in the society will be available for $3.00 and will include a single copy of the 1973-74 Albertan Geographer. Non-members, 75 cents per meeting.

Friday, November 16

String quartet

The U. of A. String Quartet will present a free concert of Bartok's music in the SUB Art Gallery at 12:00 noon, and at 8:00 p. m. in the auditorium of College St. Jean.

Saturday, November 17

Bowling

Canada West Bowling Team trials will be held starting at 7:00 p. m. sharp. Games will be played in the SUB games area, U. of A. campus. All full-time U. of A. students are eligible regardless of whether or not you are a member of the bowling club.

Violin recital

A recital with violinist Yoko Wong and pianist Isobel Rolston will be given in the Arts Building, U. of A. campus, in Convocation Hall at 8:00 p. m. Admission is free.

Sunday, November 18

Officials clinic

The Edmonton Track and Field Council in co-operation with Edmonton Parks and Recreation will present an Officials Clinic today, November 25 and December 2 from 2:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. at the University of Alberta Physical Education Building. Registration will take place at 1:45 p. m. in Room 124. There is no admission fee. Rule books will be available at nominal cost. The clinic will be in four parts: Timing and judging; Starting, marshalling and Clerk of Court; Throws; and Jumps. For further information contact Mr. Harrison at 465-4003.

More folkies

There will be another Sunday night folk concert at Garneau United Church (84th Avenue and 112th Street) beginning around 8:00 p. m. Featured performer is blues and country singer Connie Kaldor (accompanying herself on guitar and piano. Also doing a set is the outstanding finger-picking guitarist Jim McLennan. Jim specializes in ragtime, fancy country picking, and a lot of Bruce Cockburn style guitar work. He also sings. Admission is only $1.00. Edmonton Folk Club members get in for half price.

Disabled swimming

Edmonton Parks and Recreation holds social swims for adolescent and adult disabled people every Sunday at the Glenrose School Hospital Pool, 10230 - 111th Avenue from 11:00 a. m. to 12:00 non for people from Hospitals, nursing homes and institutions, and from 12:00 nonn to 1:00 p. m. for physically disabled individuals (who, if they need assistance in the pool, must bring an attendant. There is no fee. Additional children's swim lessons are still open for ages 6 years and up. If you are interested, call Myrtle Leadlay at 425-7463.

Tuesday, November 18

Recital

There will be a recital by Albert Krywolt (piano), Broderyck Olsen (violin) and John Ellis (french horn). They will perform Horn Sonata by Violet Archer, U. of A. composer, Debussy's Violin Sonata and Brahms' Horn Trio at 8:30 p. m. in Convocation Hall, U. of A. campus. There is no admission charge.

Ongoing Events

Gay drop-ins

The Gay Alliance Towards Equality (G. A. T. E.) holds regular Saturday evening drop-ins at the GATE house. Everyone is welcome. For further information call 433-8160.

Women's magazine

We are starting a new magazine for women. Its purpose will be to serve as a noutlet for the work of women in the arts the professions, business, politics, sports and the home, and to provide a forum for the discussion of issues relevant to Canadian women, such as education, employment, child care, and law. The magazine is called "Branching Out" and can be reached at 11443 - 77th Avenue, Edmonton; phone 436-2480. All contributions and inquiries gratefully accepted.

Yoga, etc.

Yoga, meditation, massage workshops. For information, phone 453-2656.

Transcendental Meditation

Introductory lectures on transcendental meditation are held every Tuesday at 8:00 p. m. in the Grad Students' Lounge on the 14th Floor of the Henry Marshall Tory Building, U. of A. campus.

Grad house socials

Don't forget the Grad House Socials every Thursday and Friday night from 8:00 p. m. to 12:30 a. m. The prices are right ($1.25 cover charge Thursday nights and free beer and wine; Friday night low prices at the bar) and good company is guaranteed Your guests are always welcome. 11039 Saskatchewan Drive or one-half block East of the Humanities Centre.

FREE CLASSIFIED 433-5041

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FOR SALE
****

One pair of Rossignol ROC-550, 210 c. m. long. Best offer. Phone 799-3840.

BSR-610 automatic turntable with ADC-Q3b magnetic cartridge and diamond stylus; 4 months old. $140 or best offer. Phone 432-2008.

Ladies' size 8 figure skates. Want to buy ladies' size 9 figure skates. Phone 479-4144.

Two Cibi Type 35 snow/fog lights. $20 each. Phone 439-1146.

Royal Standard typewriter, twin bed set and frame, automatic washer, pottery service for eight and miscellaneous items. Phone 433-8572 evenings or 432-4316 days.

1972 Austin Marina. Will sell for $1900 or trade for 1/2 ton truck. Phone 439-5227.

Selling large collection of Canadian coins. Also, will buy or trade for silver coins, preferably dollars or halves. Phone evenings Thursday to Monday at 488-5670.

1959 Frigidaire automatic washer, needs repairs, $35. Phone 434-5819 after 6:00 p. m.

G. E. power vaccum sweeper in excellent condition. $25. Phone 439-5137 after 5:00 p. m.

One portable electric hand mixer. $8. Phone 439-6907.

New Realistic 8-track tape deck. Cost $59, will sell for $40. 10314-82nd Avenue, Room 109.

Round kitchen table with two matching swivel chairs. Oak venir top. 36 inches in diameter. $75. Phone 439-5137 after 5:00 p. m.

A pair of boys' skates, size 1, good condition. Phone 435-5541.

One pair of Olin Mark I skiis, 200 c. m., excellent condition with Nevada Binding. Phone 455-4246.

B. F. Goodrich TA Radials 825 X 14, low mileage on slotted disc rims. Reasonable offers. Phone 488-5586 after 6:00 p. m.

****
HOUSING
****

Young girl in her twenties needed to live in. Will receive free rent in exchange for help. For more information, please contact Carolyn at 482-6115 between 5:00 and 9:00 p. m.

Girl wanted to share house with same. Laundry, carpeted, bus at door, close to University. Phone 436-1108.

Room and board. Excellent food. Near university. Male. Phone 439-8360.

There is a huge house (10 bedrooms) at 10612 - 80th Avenue which needs occupants NOW! $300 rent divided equally. First come, first choice of rooms. Call 439-2514.

****
EMPLOYMENT
****

Will babysit, my home, weekdays. Qualified early childhood education. Babies and toddlers welcome. Phone 452-9865.

Professional dressmaking. Specializing Christmas formals. Young mods, old swingers. Phone 452-9865.

continued on Page 15

International Harvester

Workers strike while profits soar

The strike at the Edmonton branch of International Harvester Co. of Canada, I. H., on the Northside, continues. At a meeting last Thursday, the first since the strike began on October 15, the International Association of Machinists, I. A. M., and I. H. management, failed to reach an agreement.

This branch of I. H. and the I. A. M. signed their first agreement in 1963, and until this year had experienced little trouble in signing the two-year contracts. The present difficulties concern wages and pensions.

The negotiations got off to a bad start this year when the company's contract proposal contained only one change from the previous two-year agreement. They wanted to change the mechanic apprentice ratio from 3-1 to 2-1, which according to Dave Hagel, a union representative, and until recently an employee himself at this I. H. branch, would simply provide the company with cheap labour.

"Who's going to train this greater number of apprentices?" he asked. "It will mean a greater load on the skilled men. The company is not really very interested in training men. What it will do is provide a pool of labour to clean up and sweep the floors."

On wages the union is asking for a $1. 95 increase over two years. At present the base rate for a skilled journeyman is $4. 55 an hour. The company had offered an increase of 70 cents and 60 cents for the two-year period, though this was improved at the meeting on Thursday. According to Mr. L. Riley, the branch manager at I. H., the company made a "very fine offer" which would have meant a 30% increase in wages.

On pensions the union wants a 25 cent a month increase on the $5. 75 per month per year of service already in effect. The plan is presently non-contributory, which the company says is worth 20 cents an hour. However, the company also tends to take the view that since the pension plan is "free" the men can afford to take 20 cents an hour less in wages.

If the men cannot afford to take that 20 cent cut there is little doubt that the company can. Two weeks before the contract expired this year the company raised its labour charge from $12. 00 to about $14. 00 ($13. 75 plus 3%) an hour.

International Harvester Co. of Canada is a wholly owned subsidiary of International Harvester Corporation of Chicago, a multi-national corporation with over 100, 000 employees and gross sales well in excess of $3 billion in 1972.

It is the leader in the manufacture of farm equipment, trucks and tractors. In 1972, 51% of consolidated sales were from trucks and 32% from agricultural--industrial machinery.

The success of the Canadian subsidiary is perhaps more dependent on agriculture, but with the present seller's market in agricultural goods its profits can be expected to grow in the future. The following figures reflect this dependancy:

	Net Income	Net Assets
1966	$10. 2 million	$81. 4 million
1967	8. 0	85. 8
1968	5. 6	89. 8
1969	3. 3	90. 3
1970	2. 0	91. 7
1971	8. 2	97. 7

Even though '68-'70 were relatively lean years, that net assets of the company continued to rise. A news release of early 1970 explained the 'sales up - income down' of 1969 as being due to costs of labour, materials and money increasing and also to the fact that "farm equipment sales continued to suffer from the depressed global wheat market."

Commenting on I. H. of Canada profits for 1970, Mr. R. D. Musgjerd, elected president that year, said, "Current economic forecasts indicate that 1969 market conditions for our products will continue into the coming year. We anticipate continued increase in domestic sales of trucks, construction equipment and industrial equipment. However, we cannot foresee any major improvement in our domestic sales of farm equipment in 1970, unless there is a sudden and unexpected break in the world wheat demand."

Money was saved through "comprehensive profit improvement programs designed to reduce costs in all areas of operations, manufacturing, sales and distribution and administration."

Involved in all this was a very real reduction in the work force:

	No. of employees
1966	7, 515
1967	7, 316
1968	6, 363
1969	6, 189
1970	5, 828
1971	4, 812

The 1971 annual report explained the sudden drop in employees over the year as being due to strikes in major manufacturing plants which "limited production and employment."

However this did not prevent the company from realizing a huge increase in net income for the year of over $6 million, even though, as the report continues, 'work stoppages and lengthy strikes in manufacturing plants resulted in lost sales, particularly to foreign markets and export sales were lower than in 1970."

The reason for the sudden rise in profits was increased sales of farm equipment. "It has been very gratifying," said Mr. Musgjerd, "to see the turn around in western agriculture. The return of confidence on the part of the farmers and those in related secondary industries has had a salutary effect on our economy. Our retail sales of farm equipment were the highest since 1968. The increasing practice of diversified farming in Western Canada, as well as improved grain sales, are indicators of a more stable market for our products."

1972 sales and net income figures for the Canadian subsidiary were not available at the time of going to press, but the net income of the parent company almost doubled last year from $45, 163, 000 in 1971 to $86, 554, 000, so similar reflections could be expected here.

This success story seems to be continuing this year. For the first half of fiscal '73 consolidated sales increased 26% to $1. 9 billion, and profit margins continued to widen. Net income rose from $34. 8 million to $50. 1 million.

So, returning to the picket line outside International Harvester at 119 St., it is clear that what the men are asking for is hardly likely to cause I. H. to crumble. In fact, profits are increasing so rapidly that the wage bill would seem to have no relevance whatsoever to the financial strength of the corporation.

There are 60 people directly involved in this strike and those on the picket line itself seemed very adament in staying with it until a reasonable agreement is signed. Unfortunately a number of those not so directly involved have not been quite so enthusiastic and there have been instances of trucks crossing the picket line.

It is difficult to say just how long the strike will continue. After last Thursday's meeting no new meeting was arranged, so if you are around 119 St. and 111 Ave. just stop a minute and give the workers there your support. Mr. Riley said, "We want the men back. We have made them a fine offer and don't think they should be out there at all." Perhaps if the company was interested in spreading those fat profits around a bit more they wouldn't be.

Sharp misleads Commons

OTTAWA (CUP)--Canada did not help bring about the economic collapse that let to the recent military coup in Chile, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp claimed in a statement outside the House October 26.

However, some opposition MP's disagree with his contention.

After Allende's government nationalized large foreign-owned businesses in Chile, some American companies and banks initiated an international credit boycott of Chile. This boycott created severe economic problems in Chile and is part of the reason the military was able to take power.

Sharp commented that "throughout the period of the Allende government, Canada's commercial, economic and cultural relations with Chile were maintained at previous levels, and in some areas, were even increased." He said that the government-owned Export Development Corporation (EDC) last April approved a loan of $5 million for the purchase of aircraft and telecommunications equipment by Chile.

But NDP MP John Harney insisted that Sharp was "trying to obscure the fact that the EDC put credits to Chile under review."

In the House of Commons last week, Harney said, "The international community turned on Chile and we went along with them. We put our credits to Chile under review. That is to say, we forwarded no new credits and Chile absolutely needed these to survive. It is not good enough to say that we did not do anything; it was the very fact that we did not do anything which hurt the economy of Chile."

An examination of the facts Sharp used to support his statement confirmed Harney's suspicion that the government is trying to mystify the matter rather than clear it up.

EDC officials said the $5 million loan Sharp mentioned was never signed. The EDC board agreed to negotiate it but was not ready to sign it.

While Allende was Chile's president, the EDC granted no loans or credits to Chile. During the sixties, the EDC had granted $24. 6 million in loans and credits to Chile.

Sharp also maintained that between 1970 and the end of 1973, Canada will have financed two projects costing over $5 million through the Inter American Development Bank (IADB). He did not reveal that this money was committed in 1967, long before Allende's election, nor that IADB was one of the initiators of the economic boycott of the Allende government.

Heath McQuarrie, a Conservative MP and a member of that party's external affairs committee, said, outside the House, that he has "never been satisfied with the government's explanations" of Canada's role in the economic boycott of Chile. He is convincned the EDC "was making it difficult for the Allende government.

McQuarrie complained about the difficulty of getting the facts of the situation. Any information available is in the hands of the government or government agencies and they can choose what is in their best interest to release, he said.

Madame Allende to tour

TORONTO (CUP) -- Madame Hortensia Bussi de Allende, the widow of the late president of Chile, Salvador Allende, will tour Canada during the second half of November.

Her visit will include stops in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, and Toronto, with a possible extension depending on her other commitments.

Isabele Allende, one of the late president's daughters, has confirmed that she will also visit Western Canada either the week following November 25 or December 2.

For further details on either of these visits, please contact the Chile-Canada Solidarity Committee (416-961-3103, 961-3104); for information.

Argentina debates fate of Chilean refugees

BUENOS AIRES (PRENSA LATINA - CUP) -- The situation of the refugees who have fled Chile into Argentina has grown into a political test for the authorities in Argentina.

After the military coup against the constitutional government on the other side of the Andes, hundreds of people sought refuge in the Argentinian embassy in Santiago. The first groups began to arrive in Buenos Aires at the end of September but the majority were detained at the airport's international hotel.

The Argentine authorities announced at that time that asylum would be granted only to Chilean citizens, while the others would have to seek a haven elsewhere within ten days. Subsequently, they announced that even in the case of the Chileans, their asylum hinged on their readiness to live in the northeastern provinces where unemployment is high due to the ongoing economic crisis of the region.

Meanwhile, the remainder of the people in asylum at the Argentinian embassy in Santiago have not been able to leave Chile. Their flights were cancelled. The crowded conditions are now such that sleeping is done in shifts.

Three embassy officials have also been recalled. They were those who, regardless of political considerations, were displaying interest in the fate of the refugees.

On September 30, the Buenos Aires dailies carried a statement signed by a hundred Argentine intellectuals on behalf of the refugees. Signers included the noted Peronist historian Rodolfo Puiggros, who was subsequently ousted from his post as rector of Buenos Aires University.

The Chamber of Deputies voted October 3 to ask the executive branch of the government to offer haven in Argentina to all the refugees in asylum in the Argentine embassy in Santiago or who had already arrived in the country. After the ten days granted by the government to the refugees at the airport had expired, the Ministry of the Interior decided to grant an extension for another ten days.

Fortunately, a group of attorneys petitioned the courts and succeeded in getting the refugees at the airport released. The judge ruled in their favour because, he claimed, they were enclosed, held incommunicado and under heavy police surveillance.

However, the Minister of the Interior invoked the state's power to determine who is to enter the country under "the current legislation" and ordered them to leave the country within 72 hours. Some of these non-Chilean refugees have no papers, which further complicates their plight.

The attorneys acknowledged that power, but in this case, to quote the newly created Committee to Co-ordinate Aid to Chile, the 'emigrants' are not ordinary ones, but victims of political persecution. Thus Argentina's traditional hospitality to political refugees, practiced by all Argentinian governments, is really what is at stake.

Calgary food co-op forms

CALGARY (CUP)--Students at the University of Calgary have established a food co-op. Organizers of the university branch of the Open Mouth Food co-op (OM Food) expect to be able to offer substantial price advantages to the co-op members.

The co-op is selling vegetables for about half the retail price, and eggs at 60 cents a dozen rather than the store price of 89 cents.

In the very early stages of the co-op 35 people have paid the one dollar membership fee. Organizers expect the co-op to grow rapidly in the next few weeks.

Junta bans trade unions

CARACAS (CUP) -- The labor minister of the Chilean military junta announced recently the elimination of all forms of union organizations in his country.

In a speech before the Andean labor ministers' meeting here, General Mario Mackay declared there "will not be any union elections or assemblies. Wage increases are cancelled and the Trade Union Federation is outlawed."

Obviously nervous, the general claimed that "no labour leader has been arrested or persecuted. Some extremists were labour leaders and in that case they're treated as criminals."

Mackay, who is also a general of the paramilitary police, disclosed that the present labour code will be modified and a new wage system established.

The delegates from the Puruvian unions walked out in protest at the "suspension of labour freedoms in Chile and the outlawing of the Trade Union Federation."

Morgentaler trial looking up at last

MONTREAL (CUPI)--The Morgentaler trial took a positive turn for the defense when Judge James Hugessen agreed to accept Article 45 of the Criminal Code as a valid basis for the defense.

Under this article, Dr. Henry Morgentaler may contend that he is entitled to immunity from criminal responsibility on the grounds that it was medically necessary for his patients' physical and psychological health that he perform the abortion for which he is on trial.

Morgentaler is facing the first of six charges for performing illegal abortions. The crown is basing its case on a specific abortion performed in his clinic August 15, the day the Montreal police raided his clinic and seized his files. One of his patients on that day is the main witness for the prosecution.

She is an unmarried, twenty-six year old foreign graduate student in the Montreal area who testified that she needed the abortion because neither she nor the father-to-be could afford to support her child. Also, she did not want the public shame that accompanies an unwed mother and illegitimate child.

Two of the Montreal hospitals she contacted for an abortion asked for 'fantastic sums' and the other two could not give her an appointment soon enough. Morgentaler had been recommended by a staff member in one of the hospitals.

The defense is now trying to establish the necessity of that abortion.

The first witness called for the defense was Dr. Bourne, head of the Maisonneuve hospital in Montreal. He admitted having referred women to Morgentaler for abortions on the grounds that if they were determined to have abortions then they would be best treated by Morgentaler. He maintained that Morgentaler was the best in his field.

When presented with a "hypothetical situation" by the prosecution, the details of which corresponded exactly with the present case, Bourne said that he would have recommended the woman for an abortion.

Dr. Maurice Jobin, a doctor who has been actively fighting for the repeal of the present abortion laws, testified that many doctors refer women to Morgentaler for abortions. Furthermore, the majority of the abortions performed at the Montreal General Hospital are accepted because of conditions in the women similar to those described in the prosecution witness.

The registrar of the Québec College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Augustin Roy, described Morgentaler as a member in good standing. No major complaints had been made about him.

Once again, the Prosecution presented the "hypothetical case" and Roy aggred that he would have referred the woman for an abortion. He added that he had received a letter from Morgentaler inviting him to come inspect the clinic in preparation for legal approval of the clinic. However, because of the trial, they had to postpone the inspection.

The long-term consequences of not aborting a woman who wishes it are often very damaging, including psychosis and the possibilities of suicide, according to Dr. Mackay, a psychiatrist and director of professional services at l'Hospital Rivière des Prairie in Montreal. The effects on a child that a woman has been forced to bear are also severe, the doctor testified.

Morgentaler began his testimony on Wednesday as the last witness for the defense. He stated that he had performed between 6000 and 7000 abortions in the past few years in his clinic.

In the present case he considered the abortion "necessary and indispensable". He felt that if he had not performed the abortion the woman would have sought "a charlatan or attempted self-abortion".

"I decided that it was in the interest of her health to do it," he said.

The results of a questionnaire that Morgentaler sent to doctors and organizations who had referred women to his clinic showed that only 70 women out of more than 5000 had developed complications.

He first began performing abortions in late 1968, he said. "Once having made the decision to do so, I was determined that none would be refused for financial reasons."

In the present case the woman testified that she had been told that the price would be $200. However, she told him she had only $80, he reduced the fee to $150 and offered to accept a post-dated cheque for the remainder.

"I only did my duty," he said, and added that he did not have "the least regret" about having performed the abortion.

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CIC: the Great Canadian Shmozzle

by Abigail Poot

The CIC produced a major fizzle at the Jubilee Auditorium last Thursday evening.

The event was called The Great Canadian Debate or "Energy for Sale," but turned out to be only a minor quibble over the McKenzie Valley pipe line.

The participants in the debate were Ian McDougall from the University of Dalhousie, law department, and Milton Moore from the University of British Columbia economics department for the "save Canada" group.

The sell-out side was represented by John Poyen from the Canadian Petroleum Association and Imperial Oil and Vern Horte of the Arctic Gas Study Group, a consortium mainly of USA companies eager to get their hands on more Canadian gas.

The debate, if it could be called that, was lack-lustre and contained little of the inspiring rhetoric that should have been present, considering the highly emotional issues involved.

Milton Moore opened the "debate" with a long attack, point by point, on the McKenzie Valley pipe line and emphasized that Canadians won't need it until at least 1988, if not later.

John Poyen then rambled on about how good the oil companies were for Canada and that us terrible Canadians had destroyed any hope of getting the McKenzie Valley pipe line because of the large export tax. He dwelt long on this fear and very short on who will benefit from the pipe line.

Ian McDougall raised the passions of the audience for one brief moment with his denunciation of the Canadian oil sell-out "we've managed to give away the best we will ever have... the cheapest gas in the entire world... too much, too quickly, and for far too little has been sold to the Americans."

Vern Horte presented a good example of the Canadian sell-out artist. Fighting hard to sell Canada's resources for the cheapest price possible to his American bosses, Mr. Horte suggested that the act of breaking the present export agreements would do grievous damage to our international trade and that such an act would be irresponsible, self-deluding, and retrogressive.

The rebuttal stage brought little to the so-called debate. Mr. McDougall said that the NEB and Parliament could stop the export of gas at any time that it became in Canada's interests to do so.

Mr. Horte predictably predicted gloom and doom over such irresponsible acts.

Mr. Moore concluded his prepared text (since, unlike Mr. Horte and Mr. Poyen, he had stuck to the allotted 10 minute debate time) and emphasized that the native people and Canada will reap little benefit from the McKenzie Valley pipe line.

Mr. Poyen added a rambling profile of an oil producer who, he claimed, is 98% Canadian and compared the Canadian way with a horse called Myopia while the USA way was compared with Secretariat.

The question period showed some signs of life until Dr. Wilkinson was shouted down by the oil interests in the audience and the moderator (trendy Ms. Clarkson) ruled in their favour.

Dr. Wilkinson's statement showed a more thorough grasp of the international oil interests than any of the panelists chose to reveal. He pointed out that although 98% of the people working for oil companies are Canadian, 86% of the profits go to the USA.

After a few questions, the panel degenerated into talking among themselves, with a concerted attack on the credibility of the CIC spokesmen (such as they were) by Mr. Poyen and Mr. Horte.

The one great lesson of the debate was to show the CIC that giving Canada back to Canadian business men would change nothing, for these people they were debating with, were the same Canadian businessmen that sold us out in the first place.

photo by Eric Johnson

Zambians drink like fish

LUSAKA (CUP) -- President Kenneth Kaunda has threatened to resign in five years if "Zambians do not control their excessive drinking habits."

"I refuse to lead a nation of drunkards. I don't want to be part and parcel of a nation of drunkards," he told a stunned audience of political officials recently.

Kaunda, who broke down several times during his speech, warned: "If in five years you don't change, then you are voting me out of the country's leadership. I would rather die than accept the responsibility of a drunken nation."

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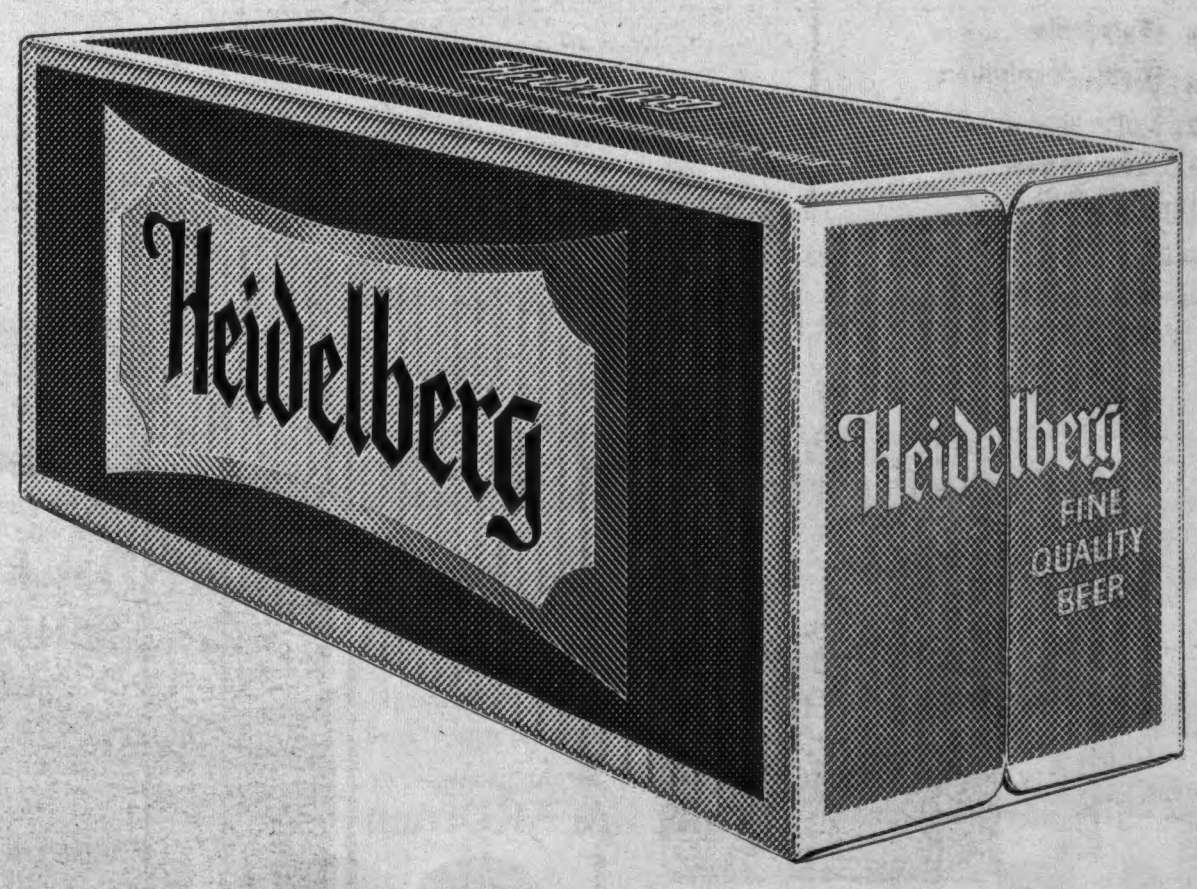

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Puerto Rico: struggle for independence

Photo: LNS

A long fight: these Puerto Ricans were jailed for their independence activities twenty years ago.

NEW YORK (LNS) -- About 500 supporters demonstrated outside the courthouse and overflowed the courtroom and into the hallway October 12 to hear Judge Arnold Fraiman pronounce sentence on Carlos Feliciano, 44 year old Puerto Rican independista.

Convicted September 19 on four counts of possession of a bomb and related charges, Carlos was sentenced to a total of four years. He could have gotten up to 28 years.

Before delivering the sentence, the judge heard several witnesses appeal on Carlos' behalf. Three -- Jacinto Rivera Perez, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Bishop Parilla from Mayaguez, Carlos' hometown; and Hector D'Avilla Alonso, a dentist who served as an officer in the US Navy during World War II, were flown from Puerto Rico for the occasion.

Other witnesses included Dr. Franklin Apfel, medical director of the De-Toxification Program at Lincoln Hospital, where Carlos has been working as a counselor, and four ex-addicts who attested to his unusual success in helping and curing themselves and others. Fraiman also remarked that he had received over 150 letters of support for Feliciano since the verdict came down.

The court also heard Carlos read a statement which eloquently told of his innocence of all charges against him, and his belief that the case against him resulted from a conspiracy to destroy the Puerto Rican independence movement.

Perez talked about the Nationalist Party which Carlos joined while still in his teens. "The Nationalist Party has a meaning to exist, and it is the same meaning George Washington had in 1776. Puerto Rico is at war with the United States, because the U. S. invaded Puerto Rico in 1896. The invasion of a foreign country is a declaration of war--which is why we are at war with the government, not the people, of the United States.

"When we say at war with the U. S., it is not constantly shooting, though it has come to violence on several occasions. We have been killed in the streets and taken to police stations and assassinated."

Dr. Apfel testified that since Carlos started working at Lincoln Hospital De-Toxification, he has been a counselor for "1200 victims of the drug plague," as Apfel put it. "He is always mature, patient and understanding. A lot of times the violence of the street comes into the program and I've witnessed him stop violent confrontations."

Apfel presented a petition from 150 medical, housekeeping and security staff people from the hospital asking that Fraiman sentence Feliciano to time served. "The people of the South Bronx need Carlos Feliciano," said the petition.

Luis Vega, a former addict who is in the drug program said that he was able to get and stay off drugs because of Carlos. "I believe that people like him should be free so they can help people like me," he said.

Carlos had been active in the Puerto Rican independence movement as a member of the Nationalist Party in the 1950's. He was arrested, along with hundreds of others after the 1950 uprising in Puerto Rico, for advocating the overthrow of the U. S. government in Puerto Rico and served five years in prison there.

After his release in 1957, Carlos emigrated to the United States and worked at two jobs in order to support his family.

Picked up on May 16, 1970, he was arrested and charged with attempting to bomb buildings--one in Manhattan and one in the Bronx. The DA, however, tried to link him to over 60 bimbings in New York City--"practically every unsolved bombing in New York," said Feliciano's lawyer, William Kunstler, in court.

After being held for nearly 18 months in jail, Carlos was finally released when his astronomical bail was lowered from $175,000 to $55,000.

In 1972, Carlos was acquitted of the charges in the Bronx. In that trial, the defense showed the jury some of the extent of what they call "the conspiracy against Carlos Feliciano".

The DA in the case first offered a young patrolman a promotion if he would change his story to match that of another cop who arrested Feliciano. When he refused the DA threatened to have perjury charges pressed against him. A couple members of the jury remarked to reporters later that they thought Carlos had been framed.

A year and a half later, Carlos Feliciano went on trial for similar charges in Manhattan. In a pre-trial hearing, it came out that several months before Carlos's arrest, there were meetings between the Presidential Security Service, the FBI, the New York City Bureau of Special Services and Investigation (the Red Squad) and the Criminal Investigation Corps (the Puerto Rican FBI) in which Carlos and several other Puerto Rican political activists were discussed.

It had been decided to place Carlos under intensive surveillance a few months before his arrest and six men were assigned to the job. Such evidence, said the defense, revealed the close collaboration between all levels of the government on this case.

During the trial in Manhattan, Judge Fraiman consistently denied the political nature of the case. He did not allow the defense to present to the jury the testimony about the meeting between the various investigative agencies. He also refused to allow the young patrolman who testified in the Bronx case to testify in this one.

Even if there had been a conspiracy in the Bronx trial, said Fraiman during the sentencing procedure, "it is clear that none of the officers in the Bronx case were involved in the charges in this case.

New evidence has come to light since the jury came to a decision on the case. One of the most important pieces of evidence was a partial fingerprint supposedly found on the newspaper which was wrapped around the bomb Carlos was accused of planting at the General Electric building.

After the trial was over, the defense discovered that Lt. David Goldstein, the expert witness that the government called in to identify the fingerprint (which took 3 months to identify) had admitted making a mistake identifying a print in a previous trial. Goldstein was later forced to leave the fingerprint department and now has been moved to another section of the police department.

Fraiman denied Kunstler's motion for an overturning of the verdict on the grounds that the jury would have been influenced by the revelations about Goldstein's competence in identifying fingerprints. Kunstler pointed out that the jury had come to a compromise verdict. Although they told Fraiman they were deadlocked after 12 hours of deliberation, he refused to declare them a hung jury and sent them back.

It was only then, after some more hours of deliberation that they acquitted Carlos on what they thought were the major charges and convicted him on what they thought were the smaller ones.

The defense is appealing the decision.

"I have never planted any bomb, never made a bomb... never participated in the activities which the government attributes to me," Carlos told the judge in his statement in court.

"I am not a criminal in any sense of the word. True, in the past, I have spent over seven years in prisons in this country and Puerto Rico. In Puerto Rico, I spent five years for being a member of the Nationalist Party, under the vicious Law 53. I say to you, sir, that the eighteen months of jail time I spent were also a result of my real crime: that I love my country and want it to be free...."

"I am ready to accept all the consequences of my ideas, of my political activism. I am ready to suffer incarceration, even death, for the freedom of my people. I stand before you as a man confident in the strength of his actions, confident in the strength of his history, confident in the fact that one day freedom will be this world's reality."

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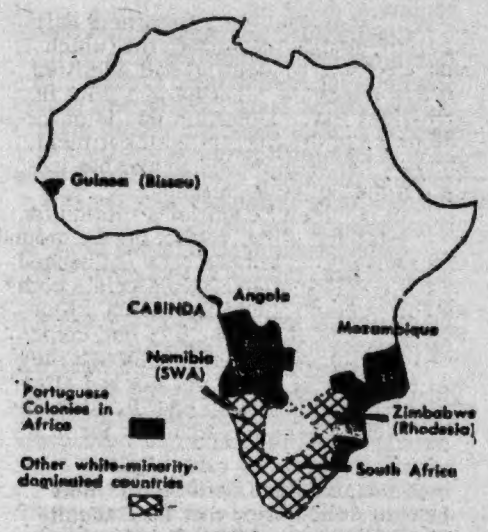
Southern Africa actions planned

"A special tax is levied on all products leaving Angola which is used for defense--for the defense of their (the Portuguese) colonies against the blacks, for the defense of oppression and for the defense of apartheid." (from the viedeo-tape Angola by Jacques Roy).

On Saturday, November 10, a group of 35 to 40 people held a seminar at the University of Alberta to discuss Southern Africa (Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau, and Zimbabwe).

Discussion included the history of this area, present white minority government practices, the struggle of liberation groups and how Albertans indirectly perpetuate the oppression in Southern Africa.

The prime purpose of the seminar was to explore action Albertans can initiate to support the liberation move-



ments and to establish a working group to implement such a program.

Ralph Mason, head of the Calgary Angola Boycott Committee, gave a comprehensive history of the colonization of Angola.

This was followed by a video-tape showing life in the few liberated areas of Angola where the blacks practice self-rule. They won this self-rule by forming the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) and fighting the white minority for it.

The MPLA was declared illegal by the Portuguese in 1961 and is still considered so, so the MPLA has to continually defend itself and its small territories against the Portuguese military.

A second film, made illegally in South Africa by members of the Pan-African Congress in 1970, outlined the economic, social, and political position of the blacks as compared to the whites.

Mason and Jim Crowell, seminar organizer, then pointed out some of the ways in which Canadians are involved in supporting the oppression in Southern Africa. Mason talked about coffee and Crowell about Gulf's involvement in Angola's oil industry.

They also spoke of Canada's present policy of allowing South Africa Commonwealth trade preferences even though South Africa no longer belongs to the Commonwealth. The reason being that products from South Africa are cheaper than products from Commonwealth countries because of the forced labour used in South Africa.

Gene Mitchell, executive director of the Alberta Federation of Labour (AFL), then spoke of possible ways to get labour involved. It was decided to hold a similar seminar for members of the AFL to acquaint them with the problems in Southern Africa.

The seminar concluded with the formation of four groups to discuss various areas of involvement. The four areas were: (1) church involvement through their 10 Days for World Peace program which they run every year (This year's focus is on Southern Africa), (2) labour, (3) a boycott, and (4) a campus organization.

Each of these groups is planning to hold meetings in the future to formalize plans and to start concrete action.

These meetings are open to anyone interested in helping to end Albertan and Canadian support for the apartheid policies practiced in Southern African countries. Notices of these meetings will be printed in POUNDMAKER.

For further information call 432-5327.

A week in search of

by Kimball Carlou

Although it was ignored by the major Western media, the World Congress of Peace Forces just held in Moscow marked an important step forward for peace.

The congress was held from October 25 to 31, with 3,200 delegates from 144 countries attending. Its significance was in the wide range of people attending: labour unions, church groups, liberation movements, environment protection groups, youth, student and women's organizations, political parties, newspapers, U. N. bodies, international organizations and other bodies.

The Canadian delegation of 60 people was also a very broad one. Representatives came from the Fishermen's Union, United Electrical workers, labour bodies, peace groups, churches, ethnic organizations, anti-poverty groups and political groups.

Drawing: Moscow News

A delegate from India and a delegate from West Berlin.

Some of the more notable Canadians were: Francis DeVito, the mayor of Trail, B. C.; Perry Friedman and Jack Winter, progressive artists from Toronto; Clarence Jackson, the president of the United Electrical Workers (UE); Bert Ogden, organizer for the Fishermen's Union, from Nanaimo, B. C.; Charles Roach, from the National Black Coalition of Canada; and John Morgan, head of the Canadian Peace Congress. I represented the U of A Peace Committee and the Young Communist League of Canada.

As Romesh Chandra, chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the congress, said, "This congress can well be called the first General Assembly of the peoples of the world".

Months of planning went into the congress to ensure the wide range of delegates and its efficient functioning.

The actual work of the congress began the morning after the arrival of most delegates, with the opening of its first plenary session. The session took place inside one of the newest buildings within the Kremlin's walls, the Palace of Congresses. The building has an auditorium which holds up to 5,000 people, each seat being equipped with simultaneous translation equipment.

Chandra started the plenary session with a speech to the delegates and visitors, in which he touched on all the main points which were discussed over the next week by the delegates: Vietnam, Chile, the Middle East, the European Security Conference, collective security, national liberation and other topics.

We had expected to hear a speech by the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, after the speech by Chandra, Brezhnev had been seated with members of the Presidium of the congress on the stage, but left when he was given a message. That, we later learned, was the first time he knew of the American nuclear alert.

That evening, although most of the delegates were still recovering from long airplane flights and time changes, we were treated to a concert by leading Soviet performers.

The concert consisted of some twenty-six acts, ranging from soloists to the ballet to folk-dancing. The high point of the evening was a peace song by a Soviet vocalist with a backdrop of films showing the hardships the Soviet Union went through during the Second World War.

Hortensia Allende

The second day began with the most moving speech of the congress. The widow of the late Salvador Allende, Hortensia Allende, was repeatedly interrupted by applause as she described the struggles of the Chilean people.

"The bleeding Chilean people," said Allende, "are rising to the struggle against fascism. They will not strive for revenge, but they already know that a ballot-box victory alone is not enough ... it is the moral duty of every democrat to help the Chilean people put an end to the junta's bloody crimes."

She then outlined measures which should be taken against the junta; to create committees of Solidarity with Chile; to make the governments of as many countries as possible refuse to recognize the junta; to refuse to grant it financial aid; to promote the creation of an international tribunal which would judge the junta's actions and investigate the actions of international companies in Chile;, and to call for a boycott of the junta by scientists, cultural workers and the intelligentsia.

Following her speech, the tape of Allende's last words to the Chilean people on the day of the coup was played, and a minute of silence was held.

The second highlight of the day was the speech by Brezhnev, whose long talk covered most topics under discussion at the congress.

"The Soviet people," he said, "who lost more than 20 million of their fellow-citizens in the fight against fascism, are well aware of what war is like and of the incalculable suffering it entails for the people."

Brezhnev began by discussing international relations. "The elimination of some seats of war, the first steps to limit the arms drive, the series of important acts concluded having the force of international law, and the regular consultations between states with different social systems are all visible features of the deep-going changes in international affairs."

'Fantastic rumors'

His comments on the Mid-East situation were very interesting to us, although we had not yet heard of Nixon's nuclear alert. "Co-operation (in normalising the situation) is not benefitted by such moves of the past few days by certain elements of the NATO countries as the artificial whipping up of sentiment with all kinds of fantastic rumors about the intentions of the Soviet Union in the Middle East ... our firm stand is that all the states and peoples in the Middle East must be assured of peace, security and inviolability of borders."

Speaking on China, Brezhnev denied that the Soviets have any intention of trying to "isolate" the Chinese, but continued, "For reasons they alone know, China's leaders refuse to halt their attempts to poison the international climate and heighten international tension," (China was the only country to receive a special invitation to the congress, but refused to attend).

On disarmament, Brezhnev pointed out that the military spending of the Soviet Union has stabilized while the NATO countries are spending 2 to 3 billion dollars more yearly. The Soviet Union, he said, has proposed in the UN that the military budgets of the five permanent members of the Security Council be cut by 10%, and to use the funds saved for assistance to developing countries.

Brezhnev talked at length concerning the "persecution of dissidents" in his country. "With all the talk of freedom and democracy and human rights this whole strident campaign serves only one purpose; to cover up attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, to cover up the imperialist aims of this policy ... Soviet laws afford our citizens broad political freedoms." He then pointed out that there are laws prohibiting the propaganda of war, the dissemination of the ideas of racial or national strife and hatred or those which degrade the national dignity of any people, and laws against the moral corruption of the socialist society.

Concluding, he revealed that the third year of the ninth five year plan was enjoying considerable success. Industrial output is up 7.3% (it was envisaged at 5.8%), there is a record grain crop of 215 million tons of grain, and seven million new apartments will have been built by December over the first three years of the plan.

Although the speech lasted two and a half hours, most of it was extremely interesting, and happily avoided the double-think nature of most speeches by Western political leaders.

The third day, October 27, was the first day for discussions in the fourteen commissions into which the delegates were split up. The commissions, each containing between two and three hundred people, were for the purpose of hearing, and forming into a statement, the views of all delegates who wished to speak on the topic.

Most of the commissions were very well run; there were problems in some cases, such as the National Liberation commission where all five of the delegates there from Ireland wanted time to speak, but generally there was sufficient time to allow all speakers between five and ten minutes.

The topics were:

1. Peaceful coexistence and international security
2. Indochina
3. Middle East
4. European security and co-operation
5. Peace and security in Asia
6. Disarmament
7. National Liberation
8. Development and economic independence

These are Soviet delegates representing different religions. Photo: Congress Committee

peace

9. Co-operation for protection of the environment
10. Co-operation in the field of education and culture
11. Economic, scientific and technical co-operation
12. Social problems and human rights
13. Co-operation between intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
14. Chile

Indochina

I was in the Indochina commission, which was apparently one of the best-run groups. Also, there were several leading figures from the Indochinese nations sitting as vice-chairmen of the commission. They included Thiounn Mum, a minister in the Royal Government of National Unity of Cambodia, Tran Hoai Nam, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front, Hoang Minh Giam, minister of Culture for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Malsouk Sotsomfong of Laos.

The Cambodian, Thiounn Mum, led off the discussions of the commission, calling on all the delegates to promote the convocation of the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris later this year, and to mobilize support in favour of the Royal Government led by Prince Sihanouk. He pointed out that the Royal Government enjoys the support of most Cambodians and the solidarity of the other Indochinese countries, the socialist states, and most states of the developing world. However, he refrained from discussing Sino-Soviet relations, even when asked specifically to do so by an Australian delegate.

Other delegates raised many varied points. B. Polevoi of the USSR called for a campaign for recognition of the Royal Government of Cambodia; Trinh Dinh Thao of the Republic of South Vietnam described the violations of the January 27 agreements on ending the war in Vietnam by the Saigon Administration; a French teacher recently released from Thieu's jails described at length the terrible conditions in the jails and the massive repressions of democrats and progressives in South Vietnams; Hoang Minh Giam of the DRV stressed that the January Agreements were a great victory for the Vietnamese people but that the Saigon administration is not fulfilling its obligations; Malsouk Sotsomfong of Laos spoke of the significance of the victory of the patriots in that country; other delegates called for the reconstruction of the Indochinese countries and the release of all political prisoners held by Saigon.

One proposal which received great support was the project of raising money to build a school in a liberated area of South Vietnam, along the lines of the recent world-wide campaign to build the Nguyen Van Troi Children's Hospital in Hanoi.

The commission's discussions concluded on October 28, with a moving gesture by the Venezuelan and Argentinian representatives, who presented about $50,000 to the DRV delegates for reconstruction.

The 29th was the day devoted to formulating a document from each commission to be presented to the final plenary session of the Congress. As this was done by the chairman and vice-chairmen of each commission most delegates were free to attend special meetings of youth, women, union delegates, religious delegates and veterans.

As the representative of the Young Communist League of Canada, I attended the youth session, along with about 250 other young people.

This session was similar to the commissions, with various delegates, about fifty in all, speaking on behalf of their organizations. The Chilean delegate was particularly well-received; after reading an appeal from young people inside Chile to continue the struggle against the junta, he was given a resounding ovation by the other delegates.

In general, however, many of the speakers did not cover any new ground in their speeches, reducing the interest it would otherwise have held. The redeeming factor of the session was the ability of other delegates to get to the point quickly, a quality which was greatly appreciated after several days of talking.

A final session of the commissions was held on the 30th, to allow the delegates a chance to criticize and discuss the reports by the commission committees. After about two hours of suggestions ranging from a non-sexist wording of some phrases to shortening some sections, our commission broke up, leaving its head committee to revise the report.

At this point the Canadian delegation had its problems with Sam Fox, the chairman of the Metro Toronto Labour Council, which had sent a delegate only after a bitter struggle. Fox brought along a resolution from the council calling for the Soviet government to stop "persecution of intellectuals". He wanted the resolution sent to the government by the delegation.

After a lengthy discussion on what to do with the resolution, the delegation voted 20-2 not to send it to the Soviet government. Many of the Canadians thought it inappropriate to single out one country, and others disagreed with the content of the resolution. Also, most of the delegation viewed Fox with distrust after he distinguished himself by being one of the two or three people in the Mid-East Commission discussions who called the Arab nations "aggressors".

Unfortunately, I was unable to attend the final plenary session of the congress, on October 31. At this session the reports of the commissions were adopted and messages of greetings to the conference were read. This finished the actual work of the World Congress of Peace Forces.

Hortensia Allende received a standing ovation after her speech. Photo: Moscow News

Moscow

But what about the actual setting of the congress, Moscow? Who were the people attending the congress? What was it like between working sessions?

All the delegates stayed at the Rossia Hotel. With a capacity for 6,000 guests, it is the second largest hotel in the world--a huge, modern building only a short distance from the Kremlin's brick walls.

The Canadian delegation stayed on the tenth and eleventh floors in the northeast corner of the hotel. This created some difficulties for us, because our dining room was on the ground floor of the south-west corner, almost as far away as possible. It was a ten-minute walk there.

The food was excellent (I gained several pounds). Those in our dining room, most of the West European and North American delegates, were served with typical western fare, as well as, (occasionally) caviar and some Russian food. The food was always very well prepared and the service was great.

Each delegation had its own interpreters; Canada had seven or eight, all volunteers, and most quite fluent. The interpreters worked from seven in the morning until after midnight: arranging tickets to cultural events, attending working sessions with the delegations, giving us directions, straightening out hassles and even partying with us (one, Natasha, played a great guitar and was constantly being asked to sing more Russian songs).

Because so much time was spent working, most delegates had little time to go sightseeing. Free time was generally spent going to cultural performances or visiting museums, such as the one at the Armoury Hall in the Kremlin.

The Armoury Hall visit was the only official outing I went on, and it was nothing short of the incredible. In it are kept many of the relics of the czars - everything from their crowns and furs to their carriages.

Some items were almost gross in their lavishness. The crown with 2100 diamonds in it and an ornate table fountain which spouted wine over the fruit placed in dishes around its base were two examples of this. Other items were equally lavish but in somewhat better taste, such as the ivory eagle with removeable feathers (a gift from the Emperor of Japan).

I preferred to spend my spare time walking around in the streets of downtown Moscow, looking at the buildings and the people.

To call Moscow a beautiful city would be wrong. It is more properly termed magnificent. The buildings are old and dignified looking in the downtown area, and generally very large. The GUM department store, for example, is only three stories high, but it is vast and ornate on the inside. When I was in there it was being decorated in banners and posters, like other buildings, in preparation for the 56th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The people were a surprise to me; even the traffic police were extremely polite and friendly when asked for directions, and all were very well dressed, contrary to the impression one gets from the newspaper correspondents about the Soviet Union. They were also very warm towards one another -- many more people there than here walk together linked arm in arm.

The shops contained the same types of goods as here. I was somewhat surprised to see a store selling radios and record players crowded with shoppers. The food stores seemed to be very well stocked. Some items were more expensive than they are here, but others, particularly staples like potatoes, were substantially cheaper.

Possibly the most impressive sights were the old churches, which are numerous particularly in the area around Red Square. St. Basil's, in particular, is a genuinely beautiful sight, with its brightly painted domes, half covered with snow. Directly in front of the window in my hotel room was another very beautiful church, white with golden domes. Work is still being done on it to restore it.

The only thing to rival the churches was the Kremlin itself; the high red walls and neon-star topped towers were an awe-inspiring sight.

But, as everywhere, the people of the city were more interesting than its sights. And the most fascinating manifestation of the people came on the day before I left. The occasion was the funeral of a general who had been a hero in the Civil War. On that day, we were amazed to find that hundreds of thousands of people had filled the Kremlin walls and the streets for blocks around. Luckily for us, there were no meetings in the Kremlin that day.

And not so luckily, all good things have to come to an end; some people were able to stay on after the congress to visit other parts of the USSR at the expense of the Soviet Peace Committee, but I and about half the Canadian delegation had to return to jobs and studies.

Drawing: Moscow News

St. Basil's Cathedral, just outside the Kremlin.

Sports: Life is but a game?

Answer me honestly; if I asked you to give me $6, so that you could sit on a backless, wooden bench, in near zero weather for 2 1/2 hours, watching a group of men run around on frozen ground chasing each other, and jumping on each other, would you tell me to pack it you know where? What would you say if I were to tell you that I could convince 21, 000 other people to do the same thing? Impossible?

Well someone did just that same thing last week at Clarke Stadium. And there are probably some of you reading this, who were there last week. Have you wondered why?

I know for an almost certainty that if your child had asked you to come and play, and sit on the snow with her for an afternoon, you would have refused. So you definitely weren't after some fresh air or exercise.

And I"m sure your scheduled appointment with the snowshovel and the sidewalk wasn't met with the same promptness as the starting time on your ticket to the game. So it definitely wasn't a family responsibility. And, you did pay $6 to sit in the cold didn't you?

In case you're struggling for a sane reason as to why you were there, don't worry, sociologists and psychologists have settled the whole issue. It's quite simple, you see ... you're insane. Yes, that's right, insane. Why?

Well, you see, football is a game. And a game is a sort of a contrived little social interaction, with rules. You have a certain time, under certain rules, in which a certain objective is met. That objective of course is winning. Beating your opponent.

The nice thing about a game, is that you don't have to kill your opponent to win. It's a sort of a mock battle, with the score representing the number of wounds you've inflicted on your opponent. Edmonton won the game, 28 wounds to 16 wounds. And of course, the player who inflicts the largest number of wounds on his opponents is the most popular.

Another nice thing about these games, is that once the final victor is decided upon, then everyone starts out equal again next season. It doesn't matter how many wounds Dave Cutler kicked last season, he has none at the start of this season.

So it would seem that what we are flocking to see is sort of an unreal life struggle where: 1) all must abide by the rules, 2) one can inflict as many wounds as the rules and time allows, 3) one no longer has to worry about next season, because everyone starts out equal. (Except for Jim Spavital.)

We see ourselves in these little life struggle games, wishing perhaps that our lives could be as well ordered, timed, and set so that all is equal next season.

It is only in this little life struggle that we can stand up on all two's and vociferously and blatantly question the parenthood of the judges in the battle of life ... the referees.

He is the traffic cop to us, the idiot who wrongly pulled you over for speeding., or drinking, or littering, or parking, or u-turning. The referee is the vent for our hatred of authority.

And the whole thing is tied up with a nice neat ribbon of colour, fanfare, thousands of screaming extras, flying bodies, magnificently endowed young ladies with "B" lovingly emblazoned on their breasts, and of course Brian Hall.

Someone once said, "life is a game". If life was truly like a game, you wouldn't have sat out in the cold last week, there would be no Edmonton Eskimos, or CFL, or Brian Hall (sounds exciting), or any games of any description.

In games we find the well ordered society we seek the unalterable just laws, and the allowance for the defeated to begin anew next season, on par with all.

That's why you were there last weekend. Honest.

by Louis Bollo

Toronto students reject report; demand parity

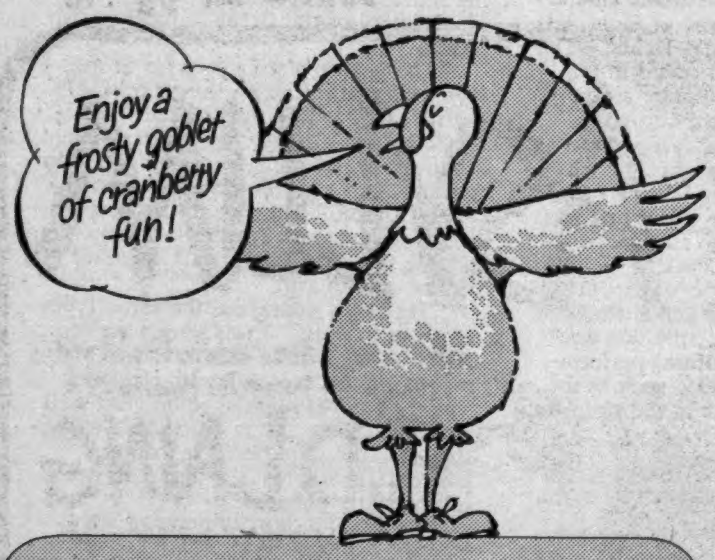
TORONTO (CUP)--Students at the University of Toronto gave their student council ammunition in the fight with the university administration to get students on important committees when they voted overwhelmingly last week to support the council's activist position.

Thirty per cent of U of T students voted seven to one in favour of student representation on staffing committees and by about the same margin in favour of student-faculty parity on those committees.

Student council president Bob Anderson said the vote gives his council "a mandate to proceed with the policy we developed."

"We demonstrated that students do not accept the Forster report," Anderson said. The Forster report on academic appointments and tenure, issued last August called for no student participation in tenure or staffing decisions. The student council has been lobbying strongly against the report's recommendations.

"... right on top of some dog waste ..."



Cold Turkey
Sparkling red Wine Cocktail
from
JORDAN WINES

In your own way.
In your own time.
On your own terms.
You'll take to the taste of Player's Filter.

A taste you can call your own.

Warning: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.

Scene from Pather Panchali (India 1954). Directed by Satyajit Ray. photo: courtesy of NFT.

Arts Notes!

A famous Indian film, Pather Panchali, will be shown by the National Film Theatre/Edmonton twice in the next week.

It will be screened at the Southgate public library on Thursday, November 15, then at the Central Library next Tuesday, November 20.

There will be no NFT/Edmonton programme on Friday, November 16.

The films will begin at the usual NFT/Edmonton time of 7 p. m.

Pather Panchali was produced in 1954 by director Satyajit Ray. The film will be shown in the original Bengali with English subtitles.

Just a reminder about the special Medieval music workshop to be held at the Edmonton Folk Club this Tuesday, November 13. For more information phone Sheila MacDonald at 432-8516. The EFC hols its meetings at the Old Barricade, Garneau United Church.

*****

The Department of Music will be presenting an evening of music by University of Alberta composers. This second concert in the EXPLORATION series will take place at Convocation Hall at 8 p. m. on Sunday, November 18.

There is no charge for the performance.

Beginner's guide to buying classical records

by Franz Szabo

As most discophiles are probably aware, record collecting can be an expensive proposition, and classical records tend to be more expensive than most.

But the worst part of it all is that cost is not always a good reflection of quality despite what record company advertisements say. Hence it is imperative to know what to buy where and how much one ought to pay for it.

Let us begin with the first commandment of classical record buying: never pay the "suggested retail" for anything.

In my ten years as a record collector, I think I can count on the fingers of one hand all the records I have bought for the full suggested retail price. Somehow the idea of discount records has had trouble sinking into some people's consciousness, probably because of the "Army and Navy" mentality that anything cheap can't be too good.

Thus the first myth that ought to be disspelled is that "x" record costing $7. 00 in one place and $5. 50 at another is in any way different. Every store in Edmonton gets its records from the same suppliers, and the basic cost to these stores is generally the same (with a few exceptions with which I shall deal in a moment). Anyone who therefore pays 10-20% more for a record than he needs to is indulging in a needless waste of money.

The second myth is that of the "unsurpassed quality" of the high-priced records such as D. G. G. and Philips. Not only are the performances on these records not invariably to be counted on as excellent or even just good, the recording and pressing quality often leaves a lot to be desired as well. It is therefore always a good idea to try to hear a record first -- either from a friend, the radio, or the Edmonton Public Library -- before buying it.

If this is not possible try to read as many reviews of a record as possible (I recommend above all The-Gramma-phone, but you ought also to look at Stereo Review and High Fidelity -- all of which may be found in the Periodicals Reading Room at the Library), and compare them. Where there is substantial agreement among several reviewers, I'd take a chance. Otherwise I would definitely wait till I had some opportunity to hear the record in question.

Thirdly, one ought not shy away from low-priced labels such as London Stereo Treasury, Seraphim, Heliodor and others. The pressing and vinyl are invariably of poorer quality than their high-priced cousins, but the performances are often so superior that the difference in engineering quality becomes quite easy to live with.

When it comes to how much to pay for a record, I would say 20% off the suggested retail should be your minimum demand as a standard price from any store. If you buy in bulk, it never hurts to ask for another 10% on top of that.

Hence you may take as a guide the following: the average classical record is listed at $6. 29; make it a rule never to pay more than $5. 00 for such a record. For a $7. 98 record pay about $6. 50, for a $6. 98 one about $5. 60, and for the low-priced $2. 98 ones about $2. 50.

Remember that the average cost to the dealer is about 35-40% less than list price, and that most major record stores have additional discount benefits on most (though not all) labels that give them from another 5% to about 17% off their usual cost. These additional discounts vary from store to store depending on the volume of their purchases, but there is no store that does not have any additional discount benefits whatsoever.

Finally it is important to keep in mind that record companies often discontinue certain records which are then sold off very cheaply as deletes. You can usually tell a deleted record by a small hole bored in one of the corners of its jacket. Such records usually cost the dealer less than $1. 00 (they usually run around $. 70), although he cannot return unsold copies as he does with regular stock that he finds he cannot sell.

Such records should cost you no more than $2. 00 - $2. 50 on the very outside. If you have the patience to wait until whatever you want gets dis-

cont'd on pg. 13

"Blood Wedding" lacked life

by Moira McLoughlin

"The theatre is a school of weeping and laughter", is how Frederico Garcia Lorca speaks of his medium.

But the Studio Theatre's production of his "Blood Wedding" under the direction of Frank Buckert has none of the passion Gorca's piece demands. The weeping is only whimpers and the laughter is nervous. The passions and the climaxes that have been created in this play have become unfortunately, only small, trivial arguments.

There was none of the fire in this folk tragedy, required of its performers to make it as strong as Lorca has intended.

The casting in most of the roles was inappropriate. It was necessary for one to imagine an appropriate figure in the characters to make the evening the least bit entertaining.

Fiona Jaw as the scorned wife and Susan Ferley as the Maid were the only two members of the cast who seemed to understand the depth of their role. The other members of the cast either under or over estimated their ability of portrayal and so their performances came across as very staid and artificial. "Blood Wedding" lacked the life it needed and never quite reached a climax, although many chances were given.

There was pain in Friday's performance but it was pain in the audience and not in the characters.

The only pain I felt was that which I was feeling for the men and women who seemed so uncomfortable in the roles they had to perform.

SALE

SNOWBOOTS

UP TO 25% OFF — Large

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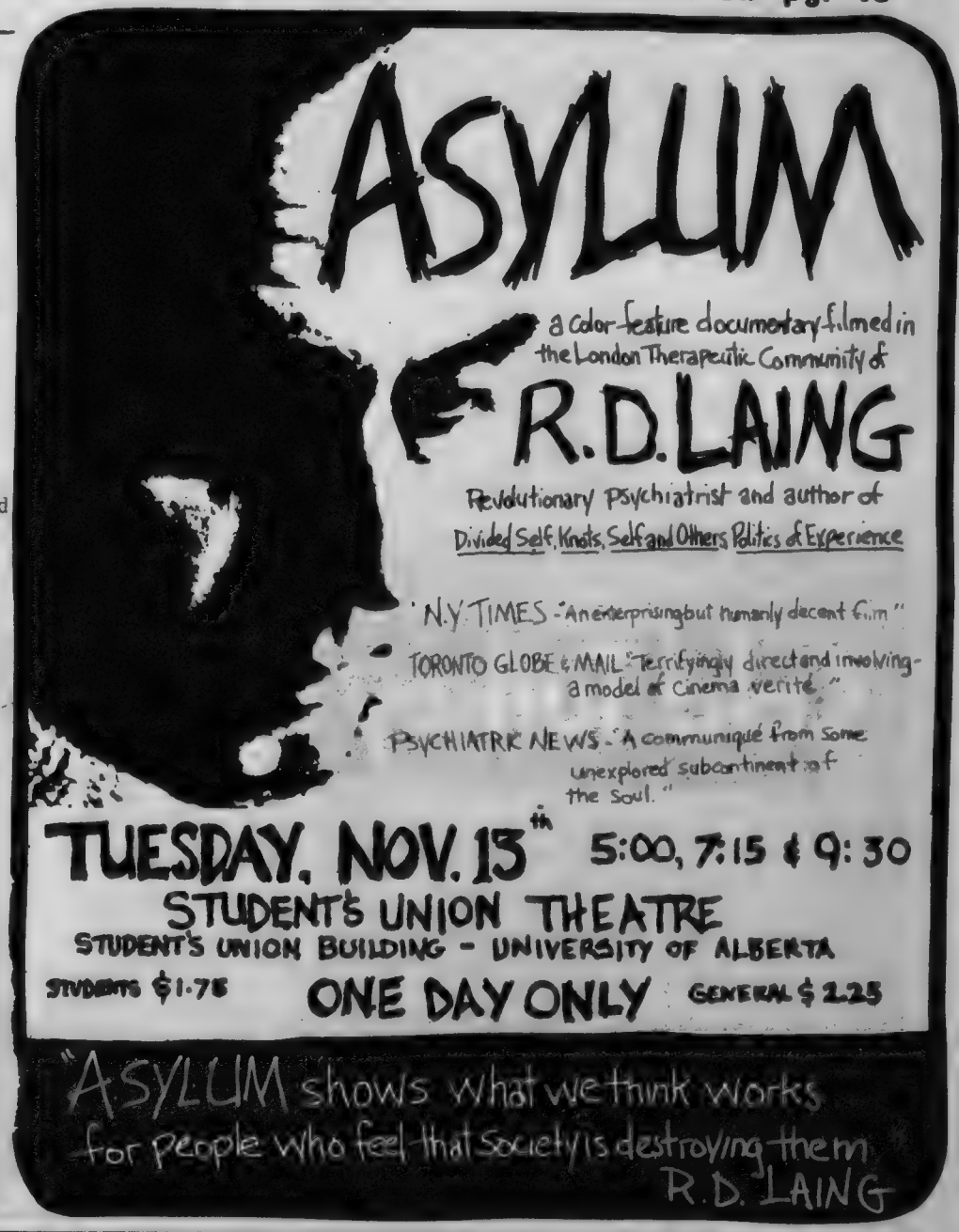

Interview with B.B. King

HOW DID YOU FIRST BECOME INTERESTED IN MUSIC?

I used to sing spirituals. At one of the churches we used to go to they had music in this church, that would be the first time I was introduced to live music.

I had one of these young aunts that weren't much older than I and when she was a teenager she used to buy records of popular people at that time as kids would today. She had one of these old wind up Victorolas and if I was a good kid she would let me play it. As you can imagine I was a good boy around her all the time.

Later on, I went off to sing with a quartet. After my mother passed, she passed when I was nine, there was usually a guitar around. You would find guitars because pianos, organs and things of that sort were too expensive. So the average family would have a piece of guitar. So when I was twelve or thirteen I bought me one; it cost me 15 dollars and I was making 15 dollars a month at that time so it took me three months to pay for it, five dollars each month.

WHAT WERE YOU DOING?

I was a farm hand, born and raised on a farm.

WHERE?

I was born in the delta of the Mississippi around Indianola, but I grew up in the hilly parts of Mississippi around Kit Michael, that's say 100 miles east of where I was born.

WHY DID YOU GET ON TO BLUES. I MEAN WHY WAS IT BLUES?

Well, why not. One of the reasons was that most of the people in the delta would be like people in the hilly parts of the many different countries. For instance, we'll say like Tennessee, the Hillbillies they made liquor and had a ball like that; like the people of the California gold rush. Well that's the way it was in the Mississsippi delta.

There were blacks in the dense areas, they hardly went anywhere, they stayed right there and this(music) was their form of communication, so if you were born there you had the Blues from the beginning.

WHO WOULD YOU SAY HAD THE GREATEST INFLUENCE ON YOU AS A BLUES ARTIST?

Blind Lemmon Jefferson, Lonnie Johnson, those two were the most influence I think.

Later on, you know how it is, some of the kids let go astray, and my letting go was I heard a guy playing jazz on a guitar, his name was Charlie Christian. It was a little different than what I was playing.

Then during the war (World War II) one of my friends had gone to Europe and he knew I like guitar and guitar music, so when he came back he brought me some records by a fellow called Jango Reinhart. Then when I went to Europe I searched up every record I could find on him.

HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU WENT ON THE ROAD?

I was kinda like the kids today. I was singing spirituals long before I decided to take up Blues as a way of making a living, so I was on the road when I was 15 or 16 was a spiritual singer.

We would go from place to place, any place we could go on a weekend and be back Monday morning to go to work.

When I started into this profession (Blues) I must have been 18 or 19. That's when I decided to think of the guitar seriously.

WHAT WAS YOUR REALLY BIG BREAK?

That's kinda hard to say. I remember once a person asked me what would be the best way for one to get started. I said that's kinda like any city, with many roads running in many different directions and they all end up in the city; so there is hardly one way, but my big break came when I was a disc jockey.

I'd clown around on the radio, play fifteen minutes live and play records two hours. During the fifteen minutes live I'd have a piano player and a drummer with me.

WHAT STATION WAS THIS?

W. D. I. A. in Memphis Tennesse. It was the first Black operated station in America (disc-jockey from 1948 - 1952).

To add a little bit to what we were talking about, the big break, I've had many reporters and people interviewing me and they will say, people have known about me since '68 or '69 but I supported, just as popular with the blacks all my career until '68 or '69, if you understand what I mean.

So they say "how does it feel to play here or there or the many other places you play". I would say to them as I say to you, I feel the same way as I did when I first started to play; because I came off the plantation, so if I played at Joe's Tavern on top of the hill, it was a great thing in comparison to the plantation.

It's the same thing for me today, in other words I feel the same as I did when I started to play even though now we have many fans, white and black, red and yellow around the world. I am just as happy but I was happy twenty-six years ago.

photo: Jim Hill

B.B. King at the Kinsmen Field House On Oct. 9.

JUST TO BREAK FROM BLUES FOR A SECOND. DO YOU FEEL THAT THE BLACK - WHITE SITUATION IN THE STATES HAS IMPROVED?

Yes, of course it has improved. Oh God yes. It has improved and still seems to be improving but you know I'd like to say this . . .

(Our conversation was interrupted at this time by a knock at the door which preceeded the entrance to Alvin Bishop. B. B. King introduced him to the rest of the group and asked him to stay a while, however, Alvin was unable to as it was his turn to appear on stage. After a few minutes of conversation and making arrangements to get together after the show, Alvin departed.)

That's one of the guys there who helped me so much. He has said many times that he listened to my music and he was very, very popular as he is today, back say '68 - '69 so he and another one called Michael Bloomfield, and a few others who were stars in their own right listened to me and many guys like myself and they would say "I learned mine from B. B. King or Muddy Waters or what have you."

I was about to say something else before he came in. Oh, I know; being an American myself and travelling as I have I can see the changes, I can see that much has changed for the better.

HOW DID YOU COME BY THE NAME B. B. ?

From being a disc jockey. They used to call me the Blues Boy.

YOU CO-EDIT A PUBLICATION CALLED SOUND?

Yes I am the Blues editor.

con'd on pg. 15

CKUA high lights

		CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	HOST
MONDAY (November 12)			
6:00 A.M.	THE EYEOPENER:	Music, mostly, with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bill Coull
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Carmen, highlights.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY TALK:	"The Birth of a Theatre" - Dr. Mark Schoenberg, Associate Professor of Drama, U of A.	
8:00 P.M.	MUSIC & NEWS:	Conversation with John Adams, violinist with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra.	John Barnum
9:00 P.M.	DeKOVEN CONCERT:	Barococo music for trumpet.	DeKoven
10:30 P.M.	POLITICS OF THE FAMILY:	Communication in the Family.	Dr. R.D. Laing
TUESDAY (November 13)			
11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Richard Rohmer, author of "Ultimatum".	Dorothy Dahlgren
8:00 P.M.	PACIFICA:	Discussion on the exposure of workers to both known and unknown toxins - from a meeting of the Scientists' Institute for Public Information in Berkeley.	
9:00 P.M.	STUDS TERKEL:	Murray Kempton talks about his new book, "The Briar Patch", an ironic view of the New York Black Panther Trial.	Studs Terkel
10:30 P.M.	ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz with Mike Nock Quartet.	Marc Vasey
WEDNESDAY (November 14)			
9:00 A.M.	CONCERT AT NINE:	Morning concert hour.	Tony Dillon-Davis
12:00 NOON	THE NOON BEAT:	30 minutes of news information (news, stock market, road, weather and sports).	Don McLean & Carl Noack
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Stanislaw Skrowaczewski conducting. Sydney Harth, soloist. Beethoven: Coriolanus Overture; Violin Concerto; Symphony No. 3.	
10:30 P.M.	PANEL DISCUSSION:	"The Modern Library - What Services?"	
THURSDAY (November 15)			
3:00 P.M.	THE RUSH HOUR:	Rock, blues, pop, jazz.	Bob Chelmick
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Dvorak: Cello Concerto; Haydn: Symphony No. 44	Don McLean
8:00 P.M.	JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Interview and music with bassist Clint Houston.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	A comparison of two performances of Bach's Cantata No. 8.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE CO:	Jazz, featuring Dave Young.	Marc Vasey
FRIDAY (November 16)			
5:35 P.M.	FILM REVIEW:	Billboard of current films.	Stephen Scobi
7:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY TALK:	"Man and Materials" - Dr. Derek Wilson, Associate Professor Elementary Education, Geology, History, U of A.	
9:45 P.M.	25th FRAME:	A critical look at films and filming.	Stephen Scobi
10:00 P.M.	MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, views, commentaries and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack
12:05 A.M.	STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Music from the classics.	Sev Sabourin
SATURDAY (November 17)			
9:00 A.M.	NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A philosopher, a novelist, and a science writer discuss ritual today, especially as it affects education.	
11:00 A.M.	SHOWTIME:	Music from "Lorelei".	Murray Davis
4:05 P.M.	POST-MODERN MUSIC:	Music of Harry Partch.	Marc Vasey
6:45 P.M.	SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Stravinsky" Ebony Concerto; Handel: Concerto Grosso No. 11; Tchaikovsky: 1812 Overture.	Don McLean
SUNDAY (November 18)			
12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	Discussion of doubts about education and its place in society.	
3:30 P.M.	NATIVE VOICE:	Information of particular interest to Native people.	
9:00 P.M.	GOONS AND BUFFOONS:	Malcolm Muggeridge, one-time editor of "Punch".	Andy Smith
9:30 P.M.	PICKIN UP THE PIECES:	Traditional and contemporary music.	Holger Petersen

The HOVEL
presents
Jan Randall
November 16, 17 and 18
9pm — 2am
$1.00 with membership

Leonard conducts 'murky' concert

Saturday night's return engagement of the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra's permanent conductor, Lawrence Leonard, in an all-Beethoven concert at the Jubilee Auditorium was probably only an act of courtesy and not a diabolical plot to show us how bad things could have been with the symphony, and how nice it is to have Mr. Hetu around. But though this may not have been the aim, this was the result.

Both in the Overture to The Creatures of Prometheus and in the fourth symphony, Leonard produced a murky and eminently dull performance. His phrasing lacked definition, his accentuation strength, and his overall conception clarity. In both cases his break-neck tempos never permitted any of the natural grace of the music to shine through, and for all his showmanship and melodramatic gestures he was unable to impart any intensity or immediacy to his performance.

In contrast with Pierre Hetu, whom I have criticized in the past for being too brassy, Leonard sinned in the opposite direction, and a little more emphasis on his winds and especially the brass would certainly have been welcome. The fourth symphony received particularly unsympathetic treatment in a totally humourless interpretation with no bite, no zip, and no power--in a word, no Beethoven.

The guest artist for the evening was the promising young pianist, Stephen Bishop. For a musician who has given me some of my most moving musical experiences in the past, however, his performance of the first piano concerto was also rather disappointing. It took Mr. Bishop almost the entire first movement of the concerto to find his musical legs as it were. Not that his digital control was ever anything less than superb, but the concerto's first movement was certainly rendered a shapeless thing and Bishop was as much at fault as Leonard's enervated conducting.

An unusually long cadenza in the first movement, however, allowed Bishop to get all his undeniably sparkling technical virtuosity out of his system (much, by the way, to the delight of the audience which gave him a rousing spontaneous between-movements ovation right after), and thereafter his humanity took over.

The serenity and lyricism of Bishop's playing in the second movement was most becoming indeed, and his wit and vigour in the last movement were also quite disarming. But in the long run it was not enough to relieve the poverty of musical sensitivity to which the audience was subjected Saturday evening, and anyone genuinely interested in Bishop probably would have done best to invest in a gramaphone record.

This can still be done for Bishop; regretfully I have no solace for anyone still interested in Lawrence Leonard.

by Franz Szabo

Blues come to Dinwoodie

If one closed his eyes at the Dinwoodie Lounge November 1st, and used a small amount of imagination, one could visualize an old rundown club on the southside of Chicago and on stage is a man who has paid his dues.

For the blues came to Dinwoodie and conquered all.

Muddy Waters and his six piece band performed for almost two hours before a crowd of approximately 700 people all of whom came to see and hear the "Hoochie Coochie Man".

Backed by three guitars, drummer, piano player and a harp player, Muddy displayed all the qualities that have made him "King of the Chicago Blues" for the last 28 years.

The band deserves some mention here. Lead by George "Mojo" Buford on harp (that's harmonica for the laymen) and Hollywood Fats (a name which fits him well) on guitar, they romped through several numbers at the beginning of the set warming up the crowd with several up-tempo songs while setting the mood for Muddy Waters.

There are few places you can go in modern Blues and Rock without finding traces of Muddy Waters. His style has been copied and imitated by more musicians than any other Blues artist. When he sings about my little Honey Bee, with his head well back and the feeling of the Blues expressed in his sixty-eight year old face, it seems so natural.

Before a live audience, Muddy is well at home. His voice is a little deeper and his playing a little harsher, than what you have heard on record, but this is soon forgotten as you get well into the feeling of the Blues.

Unlike many of the younger Bluesmen, such as Buddy Guy, who lean more towards the flamboyant form of the Blues, Muddy is best when he is perched atop a stool, playing his bottle neck guitar and singing about people and events which have played such an important part in his life.

That's just what he did this night!

He took us through his life telling us a little bit about the woman who left him and how he wished the wind would blow her back to him, told us in the song Blow Wind Blow. Honey Bee, the story about his woman who was buzzing around with all his friends and how he didn't mind but she had better buzz back to him or she would lose her happy home. These were only two examples of the great story-telling abilities of Muddy Waters.

As the night progressed, Waters let loose with a few of his faster songs which allowed members of the crowd to move out to a few of the open spaces to be found and to boogey. The best example of this was Walking Thru the Park.

The show closed with Waters singing his best known song Got My Mojo Working, a song which included several return choruses from the audience. With an encore well deserved Muddy left and allowed his band to fill in. As it turned out the encore was too short for it was the only time the band was allowed to let loose and show what they could do.

The warm-up group of the evening was Sweetcrab, who played music in the form of folk-country. Composed of Gary Koliger, guitar, Betty Chaba, vocals, and Blain Dunaway on violin, Sweetcrab played a set of easy-to-take songs which went over moderately well with the crowd. With a little more variation in their repertoire and if they are able to stay together long enough they should be headed for better times.

by James Hill

B.B. King

cont'd from pg.12

COULD YOU TELL US A LITTLE BIT ABOUT IT?

Well not more than when I was talking to Jim the editor. He said that he had many people in many different catagories and he wanted to know if I would be interested in being the Blues editor. I thought about it and started to think of the many guys that I know who are good in Blues, this would give me a chance to say what I think I would like to say about them.

He said there wasn't much money; he didn't know I'd do it for nothing. My first one was on T. Bone Walker, who is an idol of mine, which I idolize that is. I am doing one on Lonnie Johnson, who I've got pretty well every record he has made. The magazine is not sold in the States yet, but happily one day it will be.

Lonnie Johnson, I'd like to think is something like I am today. I think of myself as the link between jazz and blues... just the edge of jazz and blues.

That's my way of thinking; which consists of a little bit of the music of today but not too much though. I'll have a little bit of soul because I think this is what the people are listening to today. So I'll sing my basic blues to a little bit of those rhythm patterns.

HOW MANY PRISONS DO YOU DO A YEAR?

A lot of the time that depends. I'd have to say to you as I do to most of the inmates. Sometimes it's as hard for me to get in as it is for them to get out.

I like doing them when the inmates want me to come. I never want them to think that I am imposing. I'm doing it because the authorities want me to do it or because I have no other audience to play to, or I'm trying some experiment on them: I don't ever want that, so if they want me to come I want to go.

I feel that one of the reasons why I want to do that is because the dudes there remind me of my early childhood, my early life. I had to be told to do this, told when to get up, told when to come in for lunch, and all this dates back to my early childhood, so this is one of the reasons why I do prisons.

When I was first invited to do it I was frightened, but when I went there I saw that these guys seemed that they needed me.

I was reading and talking to a friend where this guy had a lot of money and his wife divorced him, and he couldn't figure it out, because he wasn't cheating on her; he was just working and working.

So the problem was that she wanted someone to need her and she felt that he didn't need her; so she married his brother.

So that's the way I felt when I went in; that someone really needed me.

B. B. King was interviewed on October 21 at the Kinsmen Fieldhouse by James Hill, Brian Croll, Terry Greenwood, and Bob Moody.

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LETTERS PAGE
Poundmaker
11129 80 ave.

Sharp reveals true colors

Dear POUNDMAKER:

Recently I had the opportunity to peruse your newspaper and was impressed with your efforts in raising the consciousness of the masses through proletarian journalism.

I fear, however, that you do not have a proper appreciation of the role of dedicated revolutionaries like myself who have chosen to work within the system to bring about the downfall of Pig Amerika and its running dog lackeys, the Canadian bourgeoisie.

Many years ago I resolved to infiltrate the highest levels of monopoly capitalist society in order to wreak havoc in support of Third World Liberation Movements and oppressed minorities. Be assured that the results of my schemes will soon bear fruit!

Dare to struggle!
Mitchell Sharp

Lougheed writes!

Dear POUNDMAKER Collective:

Hi. I've just got a few minutes, but I felt I had to write to you and warn you of the impending invasion of Earth by the Albigensians.

The Albigensians are a highly developed race of creatures that decended from the attic last night while I was sleeping.

They came right up to my bed and started telling me how they were going to enslave humanity and use them for their own nefarious ends.

Sounds heavy, eh? Well, I just thought you'ld like to know.

Sincerely,
Peter Lougheed (Premier)

Lougheed responds!

Dear POUNDMAKER Collective:

I did not write that absurd letter, found directly above, concerning the so-called threat of the so-called Albigensians.

I would prove myself to be a sorry Premier for the people of Alberta indeed where I to run around disseminating paranoid ideas about space monsters and bananas and NO I DIDN'T MEAN TO SAY "BANANA" JUST THEN! Excuse me, I'm quite alright now.

To continue, this letter is obviously of some insane yellow little bastard whose fruity ideas, while long on fear, can easily have the thin veneer of truth peeled right off them, thus allowing us to slip him up on his own points and take a big juicy bite out of... out of... AAAAAA AAAAAAAHHHHHHHHHHhhhhhhhhhhhh hhhh...

Oh God! They're all over, everywhere! Get back, you damned bananas. Get back! Why don't you leave me alone and... and..... oh my.

Ahem. I would ask the public, out of common decency to excuse the last two paragraphs. I promise it happen again. Alright? No hard feelings? Excellent.

As I was saying, I would obviously never have written a letter so foolish as that which has apparently (and quite wronglyfully) been credited to my name.

Besides, everyone knows the real threat is from the Oonga Mooboongas.

Yours,
Peter Banana NO! ...
Lougheed

Hunting: the opposition speaks out

Dear POUNDMAKER collective,

RE: "Hunting As 'The Right to Feed Myself'" "POUNDMAKER": 5/11 Nov 73, Page 13... by Louis Bollo

Mr. Bollo's article was, to say the least, highly contentious. The point of view which found expression in his writing is one which is both objectionable and irrational. Thus, I offer rebuttal... and in so doing also challenge Mr. Bollo to respond to my criticism.

In his second paragraph, Mr. Bollo states "... hunting has, for the most part, become nonessential to the survival of mankind". This statement is strangely at odds with the balance of the argument, but I will allow its accuracy and submit that it should be considered. Why, then, does the author persist in the apparent glorification of bloodsport? Perhaps reasons will surface in the article...

Paragraph 15 acknowledges Bollo's belief that hunting should be "sport", and not slaughter. This is a telling admission. In my understanding, slaughter is a matter of necessity... the provision for need. "Sport", in my view, carries a totally different conotation.

If Mr. Bollo can reconcile the lack of necessity to hunt with his persistence at doing so, if he can reconcile his equation of hunting with sport, and if he can maintain that there is (as he suggests) no difference between it and the production of meat in the abattoir (to which he alludes in para. 6), it would be highly enlightening and interesting to hear him do so. His contention that hunting is both nonessential and yet no different from the food production system appears as ludicrous.

In paragraphs 6 and 7, we are treated to a stirring description of the manly hardship to which a hunter must submit to obtain his kill. If, as Mr. Bollo admits, hunting is a nonessential activity, then what is the hunter's motivation for willingly undergoing this hardship? Is it an expression of "manliness"? Is it for the love of the kill? If not, then what?

Paragraph 11 is an exhortation to admire the dubious marksmanship of hunters. Indeed, the obsession with marksmanship seems to have coloured this paragraph somewhat. Unimportant as the beauty of marksmanship is, it is a point Mr. Bollo makes. Anyone who has either hunted, or has seen the result of this grisly business will be all too aware the the marksman with the ability to make a quick, clean kill is all too rare. But, aside from this, we are still faced with the lack of necessity for the murder of our wildlife. Even were it true that few hunters inflict great pain on these animals, Mr. Bollo has still offered absolutely no justification for the killing.

Paragraph 13 is amusing. It is heartening to hear that the irresponsible hunter is merely part of a "lunatic fringe". It is reassuring to hear that only a few lunatic hunters swill booze while on the hunt. It is good to know that there are only a few "nuts" who will shoot at anything that moves and at some things which do not move. I'm sure that AGT is heartened to hear the opinion that only a few oddballs are responsible for the destruction of thousands of insulators. Of course, the ammunition companies must quicken with joy to know that all the hunters who annually purchase literally hundreds of rounds only carry that ammunition around for weight. It is reassuring to hear that only these few lunatics roam the country, doing their thousands of dollars worth of damage to property, livestock, raodsigns, and the like.

Paragraph 18 is the final insult. We are told not to press for too strict control of guns. "Accidents will happen," says Mr. Bollo. The analogy to the "non-lethal" character of guns is a spurious one. In one aspect, it is an enlightening analogy. Cars, swimming pools, and so forth all have specific purposes. So does a gun. But there the analogy ends. If we use these things for their specific purposes, we can only use guns to kill and maim. Without exhaustive details, the statistics bear out our compliance with their specific purposes, in both the destruction of humans and of animals.

I tend to agree with Mr. Bollo that new gun laws are necessary. But I can not bring myself to believe that it is feasible to limit guns to "responsible hands." There are no such hands. Far better to make it virtually impossible to obtain a gun, to obtain one only on the most stringent proofs of necessity, and then only for a limited time and a limited purpose. Guns have a specific purpose that is contrary to the lack of necessity admitted by Mr. Bollo to obtain food with them. They are made to kill. They are used to kill for passion, and for "sport."

As to Mr. Bollo's final contention that wild meat is so cheap (10 to 15 cents per pound), I can only dispute the point from consideration of the costs involved in buying a gun, buying ammunition, transport and lodging on the hunt, butchering and wrapping charges, storage costs, and license fees. Even were wild meat cheaper, and I disbelieve Mr. Bollo's figures, surely to God the only consideration is not to be the wallet.

I am vehemently opposed to hunting of wildlife as a sport, and to such hunting where necessity cannot be clearly exhibited. Until such time as a hunter can establish that his wish is more than to "prove something", or to "kill something", I will continue to attack the blind irrationality of such defences as put forth in Mr. Bollo's article.

To Mr. Bollo: I encourage and anticipate your reaction to this rebuttal of your article, and invite you to respond immediately, either in the forum provided by POUNDMAKER or in public debate.

With sincerity,
Barry J. Cavanaugh

Dr. P. J. Gaudet
Dr. D. G. Kot
OPTOMETRISTS
Office Phone 439-2085
201 Strathcona Medical Dental Bldg.
8225 - 105th STREET
Edmonton, Alberta

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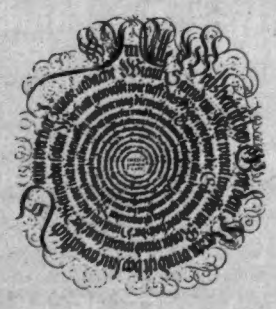
Phone 429 - 3646



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A specialty bookstore dealing in science fiction, fantasy, occult, horror, magical science, psychology, anthropology, oriental & western philosophy, mythology, religion, art, literature, environment.
9006 - 112 STREET (H.U.B. ON CAMPUS) EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA T6G 2C5

ALBERTA CONTACT LENS
Campus Optical Ltd.
Hard & soft contact lenses available
Campus Towers
11151 - 87 Ave.
439-?081

Volunteer!

For further information on any of the following volunteer positions, contact the Volunteer Action Centre at 11011-Jasper Avenue or phone 482-6431.

Can you help in a vital service to disabled and sick people? If you have a car and a little time, even as little as an hour a week will mean all the difference to some one.

* *

City Parks and Recreation do a lot for disabled children. We can all help too. Can you swim? Could you teach swimming? Can you run, jump, make things? Help the handicapped child learn your skills.

* *

Under the skilled supervision of a public nurse a volunteer can assist in screening grade 1 children for vision and hearing. Ever thought you could help directly in this way?

* *

Teacher aides are valuable people. Two schools need volunteer teacher aides right now to assist classroom teachers prepare materials, supervise work and take part in field trips. Your interest would really be appreciated.

* *

Little tots never tire. They may try your patience but life's never dull when they're around. If you like children, spend a little time in a Day Care Centre as a volunteer.

* *

How good was your math at school? And your reading? As a volunteer tutor you can help kids with learning problems. If you feel rusty there's even training provided. Teach a little.

* *

The love of a father is part of our lives we never forget. Circumstance robs some children of that unique relationship. Give your time to a fatherless boy as a Big Brother.

* *

Adolescence is a search for self image, and boy, is it sometimes a problem. You were once coping with these very issues. Maybe you could offer something now!

* *

Old we shall all be someday. And will someone share their time with us? Your companionship can make a tired face smile. Do something about it!

* *

During emotional crisis we need help. Afterwards we need quiet support too. Ex-psychiatric patients are people with needs which they sometimes are not aware of themselves. Mature help is essential. Talk to us about what you could offer.

* *

In the life of a man or woman courage shows like a badge. Handicapped people are called upon to display courage most every moment. Work with them as a volunteer.

* *

Are you interested in a new approach to rehabilitation in the field of mental health. The Edmon ton Day Centre needs volunteers to assist in their day program. Physical culture and social activities. For more information or to get involved phone Brneda Andruckow at 426-1968.

FREE CLASSIFIED

continued from page 2

Secondary education student with major or minor in math needed for tutoring in Math 13 program. Phone Mrs. Cooper at 452-2186 after 4:00 p. m.

Female student seeks employment weekends, preferably. Experienced salesclerk and babysitter. Phone 432-2123.

Reliable young woman will do house cleaning. Call Margaret at 433-0945.

* *

MISCELLANEOUS

* *

Need stock for a Book and Record Sale. Bring donations to 2-5 University Hall, U. of A. campus. Sale to be held on Tuesday, November 27 from 9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. in the Northeast corner of CAB, U. of A. campus. Proceeds to go to CUSO. For futher information call 432-4145.

Persons with knowledge and appreciation of Islamis theology please phone Terry at 433-4985 or 432-5889.

Professional typing. Quality guaranteed. No penalty for carbon copies. 30 cents per page. Phone John at 439-6671.

Now booking hayrides. Bonfires available. Phone 434-3835.

Wanted: new skiis, approximately 170 c. m. and used ski boots. Ladies' size 8. Phone 439-1146.

Sleigh rides for large and small groups between city and Sherwood Park. Phone 466-3458 for information after 4:00 p. m.

Wanted: 1 term U. of A. bus pass. Phone Pierre at 436-1067 at 6:00 p. m. or leave message.

Wanted: good home for 10-week-old part samoyed pup. Phone 439-5638.

Interested in forming a band? Call Eugene at 484-3605.

Will pay $20 to have 22 prints mounted on crashboard. Materials supplied. Phone Dennis Grady after 5:00 p. m. at 432-7072.

Lost: a samoyed-collie, 6 months old with collie markings. Wearing a choker chain. Lost on November 1 at 125th Street and 127th Avenue. Call 455-4902.

Resource person wanted to describe and talk informally on socialism and the New Left with about 6 people at our house. Phone Tony at 433-4985 or 432-5889.

Record buying

cont'd from pg. 11

continued this is an excellent way to build a record library.

Unfortunately such delete sales are rare here in Edmonton, but anyone passing through Toronto or Montreal should not fail to take advantage of them. It is important to keep in mind that these records are not discontinued because of defects but because they are not selling well enough. Their quality, but for that tiny hole, is every bit as good as when the record had its $6. 29 price tag on it.

As things now stand, the best prices in town are at SU Records in the HUB mall (a co-op venture owned by the Students' Union, and charging only $. 50 above cost per album or set and slightly more on the larger sets to cover shipping). Stock is very limited, and special orders may take time, but for those not in a hurry it is well worth the wait.

Of the regular commercial outlets, A & A Records on 101st Street just north of Jasper has the best selection of classical records in town at the lowest prices (about 20% off). The Kelly - House of Stein- chain has very poor selections and discounts ranging from 10% to 15% off. The same is the case for Opus 69 on Jasper Avenue west of 104th Street, though their selection is much better.

Melody Lane, also on Jasper just across from Opus 69, has a selection second only to that of A & A and a full-time staff that actually knows something about classical music. They are also good on special orders, outrageously charge full list price on everything.

All the other outlets, including the department stores, have neither good prices nor good selections.

Help and stuff

(PART 1)

(PART 2 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

Crisis and General Info

Advice, Information and Direction (AID); 24-hour phone, central advice and referral for Edmonton
429-6227
10006 - 107th Street

Salvation Army Suicide Prevention
422-2727

Help (8:30 am to 4:30 pm) (For downtown area assistance in coping)
6th floor, CN Tower
425-5976

City of Edmonton Info Desk (8:30-4:30)
City Hall
425-3131

Alexander Ross Society
Help and info for War Resistors
434-3802

Debtors Assitance Board
102A Avenue and 97th Street
423-7861

The Demosthenes Club
Help for stutterers.
Apt. 11 11217 124 Street
455-8136

Student Help
Room 250 SUB
432-4358

Birthright-Emergency Pregnancy Servive(9-11am, 7-9pm)
9947 - 104th Street
423-2852, 488-1285

Pregnancy — Family Planning

Edmonton Birth Control and Abortion Referral Service
11812 - 95th Street
Susan 439-3689 (anytime); Lea 489-1793 (after 6 pm); Betsy 433-0744 (after 6 pm); Terry 466-5305

MOVE (association to assist unwed mothers)
9917 - 116th Street (9 to 4)
482-4313

Threshold (group home for unwed moms)
9918 - 112th Street
488-9198

Planned Parenthood Association
PO Box 4022
433-8220

University Health Service
439-4991

Dope and Alcohol

Project Recovery (emergency situations)
11208 - 100th Avenue
488-1018; 488-1559

Methadone Clinic
10979 - 102nd Street
425-1381

Edmonton Drug Treatment Centre
9911 - 109th Street
423-1817

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764

Point 3 Project (in-patient; out-patient treatment and counselling for drugs and alcohol)
#607 10339-124th Street (office)
10029 - 116th Street (Unit #1)
488-3003; 488-8388

Hostels

Single Men's Hostel (8:30 pm to 4:30 pm)
All single men over 18.
10014 - 105A Avenue
423-3402

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Chimo Youth Retreat Centre
(14 to 18 yr. olds with home probs)
11302 - 100th Avenue
482-5047

Bissel Men's Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
424-1728

Y. W. C. A.
10032 - 103rd Street
422-8176

Y. M. C. A.
10030 - 102A Avenue
424-8047

Community Action — Social Development

Action Group of the Disabled
10006 - 107th Street
435-1790

Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307

Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJIFI)
11047 - 89 Avenue
433-2808

Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
10006 - 107th Street
423-1136

Save Tomorrow --Oppose Pollution
PO Box 1633
434-3302

Edmonton Social Planning Council
10006 - 107th Street
424-0331

Humans on Welfare
9767 - Jasper Avenue
424-7924

Pensioners Concerned
PO Box 5882, Station "L"

Boyle Street Community Services Co-o
10348 - 96th Street
424-4106

West 10
12225 - 105th Avenue
482-6511

Area 12 Action Group
9758 - 88th Avenue
439 - 3669

Area 13 Co-ordinating Council
6226 Fulton Road
466-1144

North East Edmonton Rate Payer's Association
476-1207

STUDENT LOANS: *Who are they helping?*

It is a well known fact that university students come from higher income families. One recent study at the University of Manitoba found the average income of a student's family to be $11,000. This is certainly much higher than the national average family income. This situation is equally true for Alberta and for Edmonton in particular.

The city of Edmonton is the major source of enrollment for the University of Alberta. Two comparisons have been made which show that an increasing percentage of students at university come from families with a corresponding increase in economic status.

The first comparison is based on the 1961 census in which zones of the city were created according to family income. When university students of 1965 are located on this map by family residence it is found that a direct proportional increase occurs in the number of students originating from each successively wealthier area.

A similar comparison is based on 1966 house values as prepared by the Multiple Listing Service of the Edmonton Real Estate Board. Students of the 1970-71 year are also found to originate from the wealthier areas, as classified by house value with an especially disproportionate percentage of students coming from the southwest area of the city.

The comparison breaks down in some of the lower- and middle-income areas of the south side where there has been a large influx of high rise and walk up apartments which generate a greater percentage of students than previously generated by the surrounding lower-income area.

However on the north side of the city the picture is very clearly one of a direct increase in the percentage of students coming from the wealthier areas.

Why are there so few children of lower-income families attending university? The answer to this question is not easily found and involves an examination of many economic and sociological factors.

It is difficult for a child who has always been impressed by the hard realities of life to see how university offers a practical opportunity. When the immediate acquisition of money is such a dominant factor, the person is more likely to take a short vocational course and quickly acquire a trade.

Four more years of liberal education with no guarantee of a job upon graduation, can hardly offer a viable alternative.

However, to a child of the wealthy middle class these economic factors have never been considered of such importance and the family can easily support this type of higher education.

If equality of opportunity is to be achieved it must be necessary for students of lower income families to gain that financial security which wealthier students have obtained from their family. This must necessarily take the form of government assistance for students.

At the present time assistance for university students is provided in the form of interest-free loans by both the federal and provincial governments. Does the plan actually benefit the poorer students? It becomes necessary to examine the plan in some detail to discover exactly what benefits are provided for university students.

Students must apply for assistance on forms provided by the Students Finance Board of the Alberta Government. The Board oversees the awarding of loans to students according to various criteria. The criteria for granting a loan of a certain amount include the following: income of parent, size of family, savings raised by the student by such means as summer jobs, estimations for living expenses for students who live away from home, and the type of program the student is taking.

The maximum loan allowed by legislation for a student enrolled in an eight month session is $3900. The Board, in turn has set a maximum of $3500, in part as a means to give special emphasis to requests for large loans. This maximum applies to a married student, or to single students under exceptional circumstances (such as a special program with very high fees). The normal maximum loan granted to single students is $2,250.

Whatever the size of the loan, the initial $1400 is provided by the Federal government under the Canada Students Loan Plan, with additional funds being supplied by the Alberta Government. For example, if the loan was $800 then it would be entirely supplied by the federal government, but if the loan was $1700, then $1400 would be federal and $300 would be provincial funds.

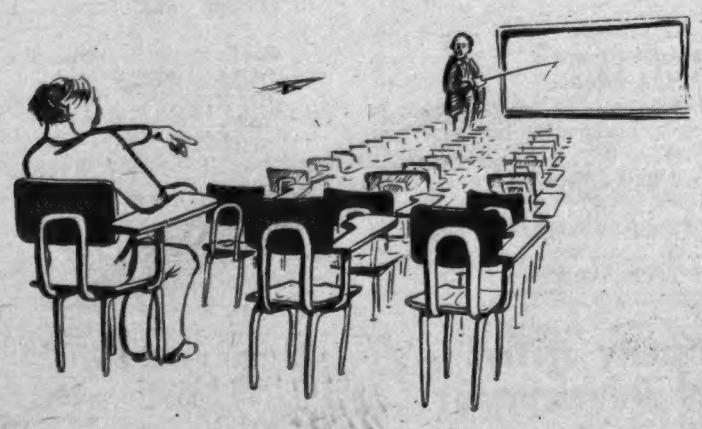
Money which is supplied by the provincial government includes a twenty-five percent remission which amounts to a grant of one quarter of that part of the loan. However there is no remission for any loan which is less than $1400. Also remission is not generally granted to students who did not reside in Alberta for three years prior to attending university.

Programs ineffective

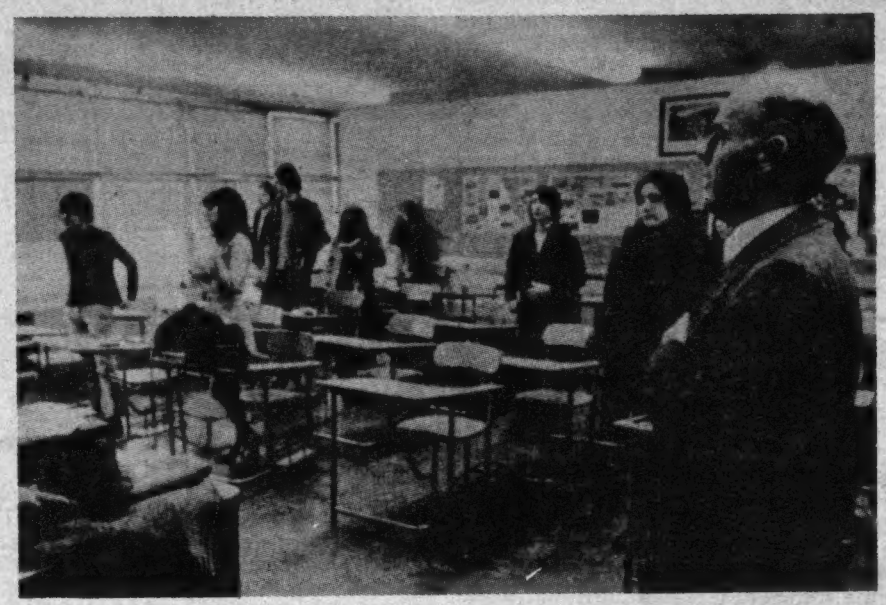
Of particular relevance to students from lower income families are the relative weights assigned to parental contributions towards a child's education. Consideration for the federal part of the loan is set by agreement of all the provinces (except Québec which does not participate) according to a contribution table. For the provincial part of the loan a contribution table is used in which the parent's contribution is a function of his disposable income.

A parent who earns only $6000 per year is not expected to contribute any amount towards a child's education. It is not until parental income approaches $9000 that a significant contribution is expected. Loans are rarely granted to students whose parents earn more than $12000 to $14000 per year. Thus the parents are expected to contribute towards an increasing percentage of the child's education as their disposable income increases.

How does this structure affect students from disadvantaged homes? Are those people gaining the opportunity to attend university which they would not otherwise have? Of course anyone is eligible to apply for a loan and students from lower-income families are more likely to get the maximum possible loan. However the fact remains that these people are not attending university.



Government policies have decreased university enrolment.



High school students from working class families are discouraged from applying for government loans.

In an attempt to seek out answers to this problem, two Edmonton high schools (one from a high income area and one from a low-income area) were studied to see how university student loans affect prospective students in the high schools.

Eastglen Composite High School is located at 11430-68 Street in the lower income east end of the city. One teacher there estimates that half of the students are from working class families and he discovered that three-quarters of his students have part-time jobs which many need to support their high school education. Only 40% of the students are in the Matriculation program, with the rest in a business or general program.

Merv Lutes is a student counsellor at Eastglen who provides students with information on student loans and counsels them on their academic future. He notes that many students are discouraged from attending university by the financial barriers of a large debt. A single working class student who needs to borrow the full amount of about $2000 per year, will be $8000 in debt at the end ot a four year program. Lutes has found some students at Eastglen who were dismayed by the possibility of such a large debt, and had serious doubts of their ability to repay the loan.

It is also a general policy of the Students Finance Board to discourage the accumulation of such a large debt. Many students from wealthier credit-oriented families who are seeking independence from their parents are not concerned by a large debt. However, poor students from cash-oriented families will be more discouraged by the prospects of a large debt.

Red tape

Lutes also criticized the information pamphlet published by the Government. He said that many students were confused about what category of loan they could receive, and when remission would be granted. On the other hand information from the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology was very clear, and he wished the university could provide such complete information.

In the spring of this year, Eastglen students who wished to attend university were at an extra disadvantage. The loan application form was changed and the new form was not available at the school. The school had always provided forms but the old form could not be used. The new application forms did not arrive before the end of the school year and Lutes instructed students to request forms from the government to be sent in the mail. "This situation makes it difficult for me to counsel students," he said. "One student phoned in late July to say he still had not received his application form."

The situation is somewhat different at Ross Sheppherd Composite High School. This school is located at 13546 111 Avenue and draws students from high-income business families. There is also a large Jewish population in this school where 80% of students are in academic programs. Loan application forms are supplied to students from the councillor's office. There has never been any difficulty in obtaining loan forms according to the councillor, Orville Mix.

Mix adds that students at Ross Shep are making extensive use of student loans, and he thinks students are happy about the existing structure. Many students at Ross Shep borrow money they don't actually need and use it for other purposes. Mix himself, feels the system of granting loans is adequate, and that no student should claim he lacks the financial resources to go to university.

Loan misuse

The Chairman of the Students Finance Board, Paul Tietzen, says that loan forms have always been easily available and passes the buck on the School Board for poor distribution. He wishes that more students would approach the Students Finance Board directly.

One of Tietzen's main concerns is the sub-culture that is developing around various schemes by students to screw the government for money that is not intended for their education. He is concerned about the people who "rip-off" money and invest it to make a profit. Students should censure these practises, he feels, rather than glorify them.

These may be the people who really benefit from the program. One loans officer feels that loans are generally being used by a student to increase his standard of living. There is no evidence that student loans are actually enabling poorer people to attend university who would not have otherwise attended.

Although Tietzen would like to improve the present loan structure, he does not think the old system of grants was the answer. He would like to see the government pass legislation allowing the remission to be granted on any amount of loan, not just loans greater than $1400. He is fairly pleased with the autonomous authority the Board enjoys within the existing legislation.

Tietzen, a former instructor of sociology at the university, recognizes the low university attendance of children of low-income families. Although he can see changes being required of the present system he believes the problem cannot be solved by simply making the money available to these students. Money is only one factor, "even in England where education is free, few poor kids go to university", he adds.

"The greatest single predictive variable in a kid's decision to go to university is whether or not his friends are going." Thus if you took a student from the Eastglen area and put him in Ross Shep he would be much more likely to want to attend University. The fault is therefore not in the structure of the loan system he says, but it is the fault of the school system and the fault of society.

by Jim Oakley